

SPANGLER & WADE, Hatters and Furnishers.

We have a larger stock of hats and caps than all the other stores combined, and guaranteed to be of the latest fall and winter styles.

Our line of neckwear is of the latest shapes and styles and cannot be excelled.

In underwear we have everything from a white Merino to a fine French Balbriggan. Fancy dress shirts with plain and plaited bosoms.

Boys short waists and dress shirts of every size and quality.

SPANGLER & WADE. { 3 Stores.

41 South Howard Street, 4 East Main Street, 14 Public Square, AK 30N, MASSILLON, CANTON

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlmann's Arcade store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, over arks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLIAMSON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2, Over Bank.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for N. W. York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' notes and exchange on all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER A. LEIK, Manufacturer of Cigars, Cigar dealer, Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, whole and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCall & Co., Druggists. Prescriptions filled with speciality. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humburger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 9 to 10 30 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Reutty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barriker. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D., SURGEON, Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9 30 A. M., 12 M. to 2 P. M., 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 109 E. Main street, Massillon, O.

D. W. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 5, East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in watches, jewelry, silverware, musical instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KAYSEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc. Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. E. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable Saw Mills and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corbin & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE, JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roof and general Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1852. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse at Watkiss Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc. No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLEH, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIO.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address, Box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

THE ELECTION.

Hewitt Elected Mayor of New York—Meagre Reports from States.

VOTE OF THE STATES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The latest returns indicate that the entire Republican county ticket is elected with the three exceptions of Judges Tenthill, Williamson and Loomis, who were not endorsed by the Socialists. Prendergast goes in by a handsome majority. Judges Jamieson and Altgelt, of the Democratic ticket, and Hawes and Anthony are elected by fine majorities. The Socialists polled at least 20,000 votes, as they kept promising they would. The race in the Second Congressional district is close with indications that Lawler (Dem.) has a narrow plurality—possibly less than 100.

The returns from yesterday's election were received with a tardiness which was the natural result of the multiplicity of candidates and the vast amount of scratching. In New York City Abram S. Hewitt, the regular Democratic nominee, was elected, receiving 91,256 votes; George, Labor, getting 67,699, and Roosevelt, Republican 61,392. The State of New York, which voted only for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is probably Democratic by a small majority.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have re-elected Rusk as Governor by a large plurality, but the Labor party has carried the Milwaukee District, electing a Congressman in place of the Republican sitting member. The Democrats claim the Legislature, but under returns are necessary to make this assumption warrantable.

In Massachusetts the contest between Andrews, Democrat, and Ames, Republican, has been close, with the advantage slightly in favor of the latter. The Democrats, however, claim a gain of two Congressmen.

Although the returns from Pennsylvania are as yet very meager, it is evident that the Beaver Republican, has been elected Governor over Black, the Democratic candidate.

Returns from Michigan are late and both sides are claiming the state. Yapple, the Fusion candidate for Governor, has made heavy gains and may be elected.

Ohio Republican by the usual majority and Indiana is in doubt. Nebraska and Kansas are both Republican.

The returns so far received, show that the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives is reduced from forty-three to about fourteen. This is brought about by a number of changes on both sides. In Pennsylvania two Republican districts and one Democratic district are changed. In Massachusetts Ramsey, Republican, gives up his seat to Leopold Morse, Democrat, as does probably Rice, Republican, to J. E. Russell, Democrat, in both cases revenue reformers being chosen. H. C. Lodge has defeated Mr. Lovering, but Mr. Barnett, revenue reformer, gives F. D. Ely, Republican, a hard fight, and may have beaten him. In Connecticut, Vance (Democrat), Protectionist, has defeated Buck, Republican, and F. Miles, Republican, has defeated Granger, Democrat. There are several doubtful districts in Ohio, but Frank Hurd has been defeated. There are also several changes, the significance of which is not yet wholly clear, in Missouri.

Scattering returns from the State of Illinois indicate the election of the Republican ticket by the usual majority. The Democrats have lost one Congressman (Ward) in Chicago and perhaps others.

In New York the Democrats have lost three congressmen in the state, the delegation now standing Democrats fifteen, Republicans nineteen.

In Iowa the Republicans claim 8,000 to 9,000 majority, an increase of 3,000 or 4,000 over last year. The Democrats are divided as to claims on the state ticket. Some of the officers of the state committee claim that the entire state ticket is elected, and others that only Selts (for secretary of state) and Mackey (for attorney-general) are elected. They claim the election of five congressmen—Hill in the 1st, Haes in the 2d, Weaver in the 3d, Anderson in the 4th, and Keatley in the 5th—no claim a fighting chance for Frederick in the 6th.

Chairman Henderson of the Indiana Democratic state central committee told an Associated press reporter here that the Democratic ticket had elected the Democratic ticket by a 1,000 plurality, and a legislature with a Democratic majority to go into ballot large enough for all practical purposes. On the other hand, a member of the executive committee expresses a belief that the Republican state ticket has been elected, but that the legislature is saved to the Democrats. The election of the eight congressmen sure is claimed.

BURYING THE VICTIMS.

PORTAGE, Wis., Nov. 1.—The funeral services of those who met their fate in the R. O. train wreck were held yesterday from the congregational church at Portage under the direction of Coroner Allen. The Rev. F. F. Pierce officiating. The church was packed with people, and many could not gain admittance. Among the mourners are many friends and relatives of the dead from abroad. Among those present were George A. Marr, husband of Mrs. George A. Marr of Ashland, C. Canada, who perished in the wreck; L. B. Holcomb of B. Falls, Mrs. Starr's brother; Mrs. L. Lower of St. Paul, whom Mrs. Marr was on her way to visit; and Peter D. Lotz of Stillwater, Minn., whose wife, with Emily Cook aged 6 years, a niece of Mrs. Lotz's brother, perished.

The services were opened by the singing of a hymn by the choir. This was followed by a brief prayer, after which the pastor spoke impressively from the following text:

"Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

He cautioned them to walk in the true spirit of life that they may be prepared at all times to meet death. Not a dry eye could be seen in the audience. The services were closed with music.

After the services the long procession of mourners proceeded to the cemetery, stopping on the way at the temporary morgue where the fragments of the bodies taken from the ruins lay during the services. Four boxes containing charred remains were then deposited in one grave. The scene was very touching. Friends and relatives from around surrounded the

open grave. A man in a suit and hat, face was an expression of uncertainty, seeming to ask: "Are these my dead or your dead?"

The bodies of Frank Gannon and On sue Duran, two of the loggers who perished, were sent back by the railroad to be taken to the town of Lake Umbagog. The bodies of the Sisters Alberina and Dionisia were taken to New Cassel.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

An earthquake shock was felt at Summerville, S. C., Monday at 8 p. m. On account of the low prices prevailing for sugar, the extensive refinery at St. Louis has suspended operations.

P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, has been re-elected chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for three years.

John M. Gavask, married and influential citizen of Evansville, Indiana, died of heart disease at the breakfast table.

Almost the entire business portion of Des Arc, Arkansas, was on Sunday evening destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

President Cleveland's name has been erased from the poll list at Buffalo for the reason that he has "removed from the district."

The first passenger train was run Monday over the For. Dodge and Mason City Road, which was completed Saturday night.

Dr. J. R. Green, who disappeared recently from Fowler, Ind., has returned home, but does not think it necessary to explain his absence.

The Paper house of Logansport, Ind., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The newly elected auditor and treasurer was burned to death.

A syndicate of New Yorkers is attempting to obtain a lease of the entire Cherokee strip in Indian Territory, for grazing purposes.

The only oleomargarine factory in Connecticut—that of Easterbrook & Co., of New Haven—suspended operations because of the federal tax.

W. P. Payne, prosecuting attorney of McDowell county, West Virginia, had a drunken quarrel with his brother Albert, and killed him with a revolver.

A laborer in a colliery at Kingston, Pennsylvania, was killed by the carelessness of an engineer. The latter, on learning of the accident, blew out his brains.

Several parties of mining experts sailed from New Orleans, Monday, for Honduras, to examine the district in which discoveries of gold have been reported.

It has been discovered that Martin B. Casey, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, who died suddenly Saturday night, committed suicide by poison.

The shorthages of ex-Treasurer Carter, of Pittsfield, Mass., now aggregates \$3,000. A civil suit to recover has been instituted, but no criminal proceedings will be taken.

President Cleveland will attend the 25th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, and will be given a grand reception in Faneuil Hall, Boston, next Monday evening.

Mrs. L. bby Sager, aged 34, wife of Dr. Sager, committed suicide at Celina, Ohio, Monday morning. She left a note stating that she was tired of life, and that the Lord wanted her.

About 3,500 men employed in the beef-packing houses of Nelson Morris and Swift & Co., at the Chicago stockyards, struck Monday against a return to the ten-hour system of labor.

The Sloss Furnace Company of Birmingham, Ala., have purchased of Jacob Reese the right to use his basic process, and will at once erect a plant for the manufacture of steel on a large scale.

The dwelling of Louis Lichleicher at S. C. city, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Lichleicher perished in the flames. His wife and children escaped by jumping from a window.

It is rumored in Vicksburg that C. P. Huntington and Leland Stanford intend to open and cultivate one hundred thousand acres of cotton land in the Yazoo delta, on one of the railway lines.

The striking miners at Shamokin, Pa., have decided to resume work, the coal companies having promised an advance should an examination of their books show that business will warrant it.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has been in session at New York for two weeks, adjourned Monday. They voted \$6,500 for distribution among the widows and orphans of engineers.

Patrick McCarthy, James Lamb, Albert O'Neil, John Stephens, J. T. Echols and John W. Parrot have been sentenced at Fort Smith, Ark., to be hanged Jan. 14, 1887, for murders committed in the Indian territory.

Adam Darling, wholesale importer of champagne at Montreal, is missing, but his book-keeper says he has gone to Toronto on business. One of Darling's heavy creditors has taken steps to have the business placed in liquidation.

During last week the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada showed an increase of 85,181 bushels of wheat, 51,000 bushels of oats, 3,846 bushels of rye, and 71,541 bushels of barley, but corn diminished 337,300 bushels.

Father Sentenne, a Catholic priest of Montreal, spoke against the revised rules of the Knights of Labor Monday night, and advised those of his hearers who were members to withdraw, as he considered the whole matter a trap for workingmen.

Mrs. Cornelia Steward, of New York, after leaving large annuities to relatives, willed one-half the residue of her estate to her brother in Paris, and bequeathed the other half in trust to Henry Hilton, to complete and maintain the memorial church and school at Hempstead Plains.

Monday afternoon at the Anchor Barril manufacturing company's works, eight miles below Detroit, George Wells, married, aged 32, fell into a huge vat of boiling water, and the flesh was literally scalded from his bones. He lingered in terrible agony for over eight hours.

valley last year, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the workhouse.

The Canadian minister of justice says he has several times tried to arrange with the United States government not to make Canada a dumping ground for hoodie aldermen and the like. He thinks the Americans will now accept the draft of a treaty which will work a reform, but will not be retroactive.

Colonel W. P. Bond, of Chicago, explains that the advancing prices of anthracite coal are due to an unusual scarcity, brought about by the producers' compact and the difficulty of securing transportation. He states that bituminous coal is so cheap and abundant as to give relief to the market.

Catherine Taswell, aged 30, the colored wife of John T. well, coachman for George Philo, president of the First National bank of Philadelphia, has been found foully murdered in an old spring house near Haverford College station. She was assaulted on her way to church. There is no clue to the murderers.

Mrs. Donahut of Shelbyville, Ill., wife of the Rev. Jasper Donahut, editor of *Our Best War*, a fierce anti-saloon publication, was immured in a cellar by Mr. Day, wife of a worthless fellow living near the Donahut house, who rushed upon her with a carving fork, threatening to kill her. The woman was overpowered and arrested.

C. H. Wells, the brakeman who is charged with leaving up in the switch into which the St. Paul limited train ran with such awful results at R. O., has surrendered himself and is in jail at R. O. He charges Conductor Hankey with leaving the switch open. It is considered certain that at least seventeen persons perished in the wrecked train.

About noon Monday, in the New York Custom House, Louis Beral, a discharged inspector, shot Mr. Beattie, Surveyor of the Port, two bullets inflicting painful but not necessary wounds. Beral, who made a dash for liberty, but being hand pre-empted, rushed into the arms of a policeman, served with dissection in the war of the rebellion.

It is reported that the International Range Association will establish extensive cattle yards at St. Louis for the purpose, as alleged, of overcoming the monopoly resulting from the combinations existing between the Stock Yards and dressed beef men in Chicago, the claim being made that range-men are cheated on every head of the stock that comes to Chicago.

The discovery of silver in the vicinity of Caldwell, Kan., has caused much excitement. Samples of the ore were sent to the state assayer at Denver, Col., and the assayer of the mint at Philadelphia. The former reports an assay of 342 ounces of silver to the ton, the latter 310 ounces, each with a trace of gold. The ore crops out in many localities. Caldwell now presents the appearance of a mining town.

It is understood that Mr. Bissell has visited Holland Patent to arrange on behalf of President Cleveland with Miss Rose Cleveland for her departure to spend the winter in the south of France. The excitement and disappointment incident to her editorial charge of *Chicago Literary Life* have resulted in a nervous prostration which renders complete rest and a total change of scene and air necessary. Miss Cleveland will probably sail some time next month.

Another light shock of earthquake was felt at Charleston, S. C., at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. It was also felt in Augusta. There was scarcely any disturbance accompanying this afternoon's disturbance, but the swaying motion of the earth was quite distinct, and was very generally felt all over the city. The vibrations were of moderate energy, and lasted eight or ten seconds, causing houses to creak like a ship rocking on the water. Shortly after the shock a spring of clear pure water appeared in the Custom House yard, and is still running at the rate of a gallon a minute. The water is said to have been hot when the flow began.

James Hinde, alias McDonald, a notorious counterfeit and crook, has been arrested at Minneapolis for passing counterfeit silver dollars, which are nearly perfect counterparts of the genuine, the only differences being that they are a trifle lighter. Some \$11,000 of this stuff has been found concealed in a cave near Cedar Lake. Hinde confessed that the coin is made by a well-organized gang located near Omaha; also that a gang had been organized to rob several prominent banks and business houses in St. Paul and Minneapolis on Tuesday night. Hinde has served a term in the Wabasha prison for safe-blowing. Other arrests may follow.

There is likely to be a lively row at the meeting of the National League of Base Ball Clubs in Chicago on the 17th over the engagement of 1887 players. Manager Munn of the New York club defends his action in securing players by declaring that he returned from negotiating with the men until he saw that other clubs were at work, when he went over those men he wanted and got them. He says that Peter Smith began the negotiations in this case. "I hear," he said Sunday, "that the league will attempt to favor other clubs against the New Yorks. I trust that nothing of the kind will be attempted in the league meeting, for trouble may ensue."

A story was sent out from Rio to the effect that a village photographer who arrived early on the scene of the wreck got a good negative of the same, and sold it to a railroad man, who dropped it in the rocks, thus destroying the only picture secured of the scene. Manager Miller said that the company always secured a picture of any accident in order to have it for reference. In accordance with that rule, one of the company's employees went to R. O. and secured a photograph, paying him \$2 for his services. When the man arrived there was nothing to take but ashes and a few piles of iron, therefore there was no need to keep the picture, and as it was of no use, it was tossed aside. Out of this the story grew.

The long-deferred fireworks exhibition in honor of the Bartholdi statue was given Monday night. For the first time Miss Liberty's torch was lighted. Hereafter its electric rays will serve to light the harbor, even if they do not enlighten the world. The lighting apparatus is a success, and the statue and pedestal are plainly visible from any

point in the city sufficiently elevated. An immense multitude of people crowded the water front to witness the fireworks. There were three displays going on at the same time, one on Governor's Island, another on Bartholdi's statue at the base of the statue, and a third on the Battery wall. The bay was alive with small craft of every description during the exhibit, on which the roofs of buildings in the lower part of the city were crowded with spectators.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Manning resumed active control of the treasury department on Friday. Of the \$10,000,000 of bonds just called, \$3,750,000 is held by national banks for circulation.

Secretary Manning Friday called in \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, interest to cease with 10 cents.

Mr. Fairchild, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says there is no legal provision for the exclusion of Mormon immigrants.

For the last fiscal year there were 14,453, 153 money orders issued, representing \$17,710,317, for which fees aggregating \$1,214,500 were received.

A syndicate has purchased the Marquette, Michigan and Oronogo road at \$10 per share for the preferred stock and \$40 for the common.

It is estimated that the expenses of the postal service for the next fiscal year will aggregate \$5,513,100, an increase of \$76,280 over the current year.

The cabinet meeting Tuesday was attended by Secretaries Lamar and Manning. Gen. Garfield, the only member now in the city. Only routine matters were considered.

An opinion has been given by Attorney General Garland that national banks may deposit interest-bearing bonds to secure circulation, and that called 3 per cents can not be used for that purpose.

Architect Kilbitt, of New York, has been strongly recommended to Secretary Manning and the President as a desirable man for the position of supervising architect, if he could be induced to accept.

General Sheridan set aside the verdict of a court-martial in the case of Captain W. S. Johnson, retired, who admitted having executed two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Oct. 30 was \$8,000, same week last year \$774,450. The shipments of fractional silver during the month of October amounted to \$227,341.

For the four months of the present fiscal year the government receipts are \$14,168,899 in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, while the expenditures are \$11,918,451 less than for this period of last year.

The statistics of importation and exportation of bullion coupled with the fact that Washington shows that the business is much larger this year than ever before. Twenty bridal couples are at one hotel here and ten at another, and six couples married here were shipped north last night in one car.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars in continental notes of the issue of 1878-9 in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 were recently sent to the United States treasury by A. A. Seawell, of Washington, for redemption. Though yellow from age the notes are in good condition, but the first controller has decided that they are barred by time and can not be redeemed.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild has informed the Western Union association, which protested against the removal of the department in the matter of imported iron ore as subject to domestic interest, that the department will consider any evidence in the shape of affidavits and other authenticated documents which may be submitted. Similar protests have been sent to other persons who are dissatisfied with the ruling.

The secretary of the treasury has approved the report of Special Agent Lin in favor of buying as a site for a government building in Ohio a lot measuring 50x185 feet on Washington street, a short lot back from Main street, for \$10,000. The lot is 135 feet wide at the rear, and will give the building a southern exposure and a better exposure.

At the last session of congress \$30,000,000 was appropriated for building in O. cash accommodations for the federal courts in Portsmouth and other government offices. This sum includes the price to be paid for the land.

The internal revenue bureau has been looking after the gross collection of the internal revenue system down to June 1st, and the aggregate amount up to 32,024,475. The treasury also reported for the same period \$10,000,000. On the New York bond market the 5 1/2 per cent bonds were selling at \$105.00, the 5 per cent at \$104.00, the 4 1/2 per cent at \$103.00, the 4 per cent at \$102.00, the 3 1/2 per cent at \$101.00, the 3 per cent at \$100.00, the 2 1/2 per cent at \$99.00, the 2 per cent at \$98.00, the 1 1/2 per cent at \$97.00, the 1 per cent at \$96.00, the 1/2 per cent at \$95.00, the 1/4 per cent at \$94.00, the 1/8 per cent at \$93.00, the 1/16 per cent at \$92.00, the 1/32 per cent at \$91.00, the 1/64 per cent at \$90.00, the 1/128 per cent at \$89.00, the 1/256 per cent at \$88.00, the 1/512 per cent at \$87.00, the 1/1024 per cent at \$86.00, the 1/2048 per cent at \$85.00, the 1/4096 per cent at \$84.00, the 1/8192 per cent at \$83.00, the 1/16384 per cent at \$82.00, the 1/32768 per cent at \$81.00, the 1/65536 per cent at \$80.00, the 1/131072 per cent at \$79.00, the 1/262144 per cent at \$78.00, the 1/524288 per cent at \$77.00, the 1/1048576 per cent at \$76.00, the 1/2097152 per cent at \$75.00, the 1/4194304 per cent at \$74.00, the 1/8388608 per cent at \$73.00, the 1/16777216 per cent at \$72.00, the 1/33554432 per cent at \$71.00, the 1/67108864 per cent at \$70.00, the 1/134217728 per cent at \$69.00, the 1/268435456 per cent at \$68.00, the 1/536870912 per cent at \$67.00, the 1/1073741824 per cent at \$66.00, the 1/2147483648 per cent at \$65.0

THE SWEETEST TIME FOR COURTING

It is pleasant to sit by the parlor stove, When the coal is brightly glowing, On a winter night with your own true love, While the fierce northeaster's blowing. But pleasanter far is the summer night, When the dew is on the roses, And fair Diana's silvery light A beautiful scene discloses. Oh, then to wander through the grove, Where the breeze with balm is laden, And softly tell the tale of love To a fair and gentle maiden! Oh, the soft, the balmy summer night, When katydids are sporty, And we see the fire-flies flashing bright, Is the sweetest time for courting. Albany Argus.

Canned Food in the Arctic.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, in a letter upon the effect of freezing upon canned fruits and vegetables especially as regards the texture and flavor of tomatoes, corn, etc., says: "Apples, peaches, pears, raspberries, green peas, green corn, onions, potatoes and tomatoes were all subject to extreme temperatures (over 60 degrees below zero) and were solid or months at a time. The second summer they thawed, the following winter froze so it again. All the articles named presented the same appearance as though freshly canned and their flavor was as good when the first was eaten as in the first month. It should be understood that these were first-class canned goods and from dealers of standing and reliability.

"Cranberry sauce, preserved damsons, preserved peaches and fruit butters suffered certain changes from canning, etc., which detracted somewhat from their flavor, though not materially so. Dealers in such preserves practiced that such conditions and changes would occur. I had also canned turnips, squash, beets and carrots as well as pineapples, cherries, grapes, clams, shrimp, and crabs which, although not subjected to such extreme temperatures as the foregoing yet froze and thawed repeatedly without injury. No can of any kind except a few, say half a dozen of fruit butters, was ever burst by action of cold or heat. No illness of any kind occurred prior to our retreat, and those most inclined to canned fruits and vegetables were the healthiest and strongest of the party."—American Grocer.

How They Drink Beer in Spain.

They drink beer in a curious manner in Spain. A correspondent of The Hanover Courier relates how his guide, a Frenchman, by name of Laboisie, proposed to visit a brewery, operated by a firm with a German name. It was notable for its cool accommodations. The weather was very warm, and a cool spot as well as a cool fatherland's draught was not to be despised. As they entered they were confronted by some Andalusian peasants in their picturesque costume. They had evidently come in to the celebration of some patron saint's festival, and wished to gratify their curiosities with regard to the new strange drink styled "cerveza." Two bottles of beer were brought, a large and a small one, also a soup dish, into which Laboisie poured the contents of the larger, which had a beer-like color. The contents of the smaller bottle followed, the fluid being of a pale, lemonade color. Laboisie stirred up the mixture before him with as much solicitude as though concocting a pineapple punch. This was the custom of the country. The beverage, which savored more of flat lemonade than of beer, was then drunk out of small glasses.—Brewer's Guardian.

Concerning Florida Mosquitoes.

We have to give it up. The toughest mosquito yards come from down the river. It is told of one of the crew of the steamer Kockledge, that after they got into the inlet, woe might come he went to sleep in a state-room, the window to which was protected by a screen. He had scarcely fallen asleep when he was awakened by a sense of suffocation—the mosquitoes had thronged the screen and stuck their heads into the meshes till they had excluded every particle of air. He frantically kicked out the screen and now he does not know whether he would rather die of suffocation or mosquito bites. Another veracious statement from below is that a young man went to work for the first time on his home-boat, providing himself with a good sandily netting bar. The first night he pitched tent, hung his net, and went to bed. For three days and nights he did not stir. The mosquitoes had so thickly covered his net on the outside that it was perfectly dark inside—he did not know when daylight came.—Indian River (Fla.) Sun.

Opening for Our Boys.

In glancing over the possible openings for boys, one is forced to admit that unless a lad had genius, perseverance, and a good physical constitution, he will find the beginning of a professional life almost insurmountably difficult, if he be obliged from the start to depend upon his profession for a living. So large is the competition, even in our own comparatively new country, and still more so in England and on the continent, that the inducements to enter the so-called learned professions are financially very small. Each year, thousands of young men are graduated from our universities and schools of learning, only a very small proportion of whom are ever heard of afterward in the real context of life. And it has become a notable fact that an advertisement for a man to fill any but a manual position will bring a number of college graduates out of all proportion to the total applicants.—Scientific American.

Hot Weather in the West.

The Estelline fire company was called out in great haste at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a conflagration raging in the Sioux river west of here. The run to the river was made in four and one-half minutes and by hard work the fire was extinguished after about six rods of the river had been totally destroyed. No insurance. A man has been hired to draw water down in a barrel and repair the break. It is expected that navigation will be resumed in a few days.—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

A Few Heavy Drinkers.

It seems that there are some heavy drinkers in Philadelphia. The Times of that city says that one Philadelphia hotel has six customers who drink over sixty-five whiskeys a day each. Another hotel has two customers who imbibe regularly eight quarts of champagne a day, ten or twelve who take over twenty whiskeys a day, eight or nine who guzzle forty glasses of beer after 8 o'clock each day, and one customer who regularly drinks two bottles of cognac a day.—Exchange.

It is said silk can be manufactured in Mexico at one-half what it costs in Paris.

Lord Churchill's American Gold.

Talking of speculations reminds me that I have read a most amusing remark made by Lord Randolph Churchill in one of his few nights ago. Here is the remark: "Mr. Gladstone has also American gold to help him. Eighty-five members of Mr. Gladstone's party also utterly depend for their living on the almighty dollar." There isn't prima facie anything very amusing in it, is there? No. But here is the amusing part comes in. The last time I read it we reflect that at the present moment Lord Randolph Churchill is himself—as has been since his marriage—not altogether at all events mainly supported by American dollars, got through his pretty wife. When he married Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, and got a bagful of American gold and "money to do her" from her papa in exchange for his very trumpery title, he was almost unknown in the political world. An utter failure at Oxford, where he was a well-known "pony,"—as the other undergraduate of his college can tell you—chanced to be so lucky as to meet at a dinner party in Paris the beautiful American girl who has since become such a prominent character in England. She might have had a hump, or a squint, or a snub nose, it would have been all the same to Lord Randolph, for she had money. If he hadn't had money, I don't think her beauty would have helped her to become Lady Randolph Churchill. Like all other Englishmen of his class, Lord Randolph wouldn't have married any woman who hadn't money, and would have married any woman who had, and when he found that Miss Jerome owned the Union League Club property in New York, why he proposed for her "right away." Her acceptance of his little, pasty hand was the beginning of the successful side of his career. He knows this as well as any one. And therefore I say he is no one to sneer at anything American.—London Correspondent Argonaut.

Caring for Departed Spirits.

The part of Evergreen cemetery where many are buried the Chinese dead looked all day the other day like a Chinese fair. Before each little earthen pile was a group of devoted Chinamen, with lighted tapers and joss sticks and a huge pile of roasted pigs, chickens and other delicacies, to delight the spirits of departed ones. Alongside of the sacrificial offerings were the various figures made out of fire cracker and other colored paper, some in the shape of men and women, boys, birds, and dragons, while others imitated the various currencies of the world. They were mostly stamped on the paper, instead of made into the lifelike figures as is the custom in China.

The ceremonies of sending servants and provisions to the dead were conducted in solemn silence. Hardly a word was uttered by the devotees except an occasional whisper to the attendants when anything was required. After all the dainties had been formally offered to the dead a match was applied to the pile of paper servants, prayers, and money, and just before the breeze died out an urn of rice wine was poured upon it. This was a purifying drink to the spirit who carried away the presents. The ceremonies over, the roasted pig and chicken were carried back into the various carriages and carted back to the street and laundries throughout the city. In China the period for sending offerings to the dead lasts ten days, but here it is briefer. In Mott street the other day this was a general holiday with the Chinamen.—New York Sun.

The Stenographer Market Drooping.

"It would be a kindness to many poor girls and boys," said an old shorthand writer, "if the fact could be printed that the supply of stenographers is largely in excess of the demand. Encouraged by the comfortable salaries which some skilled stenographers earn, thousands—literally thousands—of boys and girls in Chicago have studied or are studying shorthand. Not many of them can hope to get situations. The fact should also be published that the so-called 'schools of stenography' in this and other cities, which advertise that they will secure good situations for all of their graduates, are delusions and snares. Their main purpose is to get the aspirant started, get his money, give him a smattering of shorthand, and then turn him out. No reputable business college or school agrees to secure positions for its pupils."—Chicago Herald.

A Meteor in Canada.

At Valcartier, Canada, a blazing meteor, probably ten feet in circumference, descended from the sky. After touching the earth it assumed a strange appearance, creating terror in the minds of the country people, many of them conjuring up the worst fears, and looking forward to the speedy dissolution of the universe. Just previous to this occurrence the sky lowered and the beasts of the field sent up distressing cries, bringing credulous people readily to their knees in a supplicating posture. Within the last few days the lightning has been very severe, and earthquake shocks have been frequent.—New York Sun.

Food for Thought.

"If I was to live my life over again," said an American defaulter as he cooked his feet in the office of a Montreal hotel, "I'd be a lawyer instead of a cashier." "For why?" was asked. "Well, I embezzled \$7,000, and am an outlaw and an outcast. My brother-in-law, who is a lawyer 'managed' an estate so that it put him \$48,000 ahead, and they have just elected him mayor of the town and got him to join the council. I advise young men to think of these things."—Wall Street News.

Had Two New Ones.

Macbeth Simmons is never so happy as when he has got a lawsuit on hand. He is overjoyed, singing merrily or being sad. Not long since he met his lawyer, who said: "I've got bad news. The court of appeals has decided against us. We have lost the case." "Never mind losing that case, I've got two new ones since I saw you last."—Texas Siftings.

When the River Was Low.

A captain of a river vessel at Quincy says of the Mississippi river: "I have seen it so low at some places that we had trouble securing the calves away from the front of the boat. The whistle was used for that purpose, and sometimes we would have to keep it going continually for a long time."—Chicago News.

Had He Staid at Home.

Dr. Gimlet returns empty-handed from a day's hunting, and in response to his wife's inquiries candidly confesses that he killed nothing. "Why," retorts Mrs. G. slowly, "you could have done better than that had you staid at home and attended to your regular business."—Lowell Citizen.

AGRICULTURAL.

Now is a good time to lay up a supply of dust for the bath boxes in the poultry yards. Scrape up a barrelful of the fine, dry particles of the public road, head it up and keep dry till the cold days of winter when roads are frozen hard.

The annual book of cotton statistics, compiled by Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, contains estimates of this year's crop from nearly two thousand correspondents. The summary of the estimates makes the total crop 6,292,708 bales.

Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, according to the National Live Stock Journal, which advocates giving cows free access to water, especially if fed mostly on hay, which creates a stronger demand for water than straw, corn fodder and millet.

An experienced grape grower, in discussing the best time for pruning grapes, says: "I have pruned my vines about Thanksgiving for twenty years and have lost as few buds by this method as any other. I have uniformly fine clusters and good crops. I am decidedly in favor of fall pruning."

C. D. Wheeler told at a recent meeting of the Oneida [N. Y.] Beekeepers' Association how he winters bees by burying them in the ground. He digs two trenches, with boards at the sides, top and bottom, and covers them with layers of shavings and sawdust and then with earth. Arrangements are made for carrying off the water that soaks through and for furnishing ventilation.

A new method of salting butter is just now exciting some controversy as to its advantages over old ways. The new method consists in stopping the churn while the butter is in granular form, drawing off the butter milk and washing the butter in cold but mild brine. When relieved of all the milk the butter is stirred together with a solution of salt in water. After standing awhile the butter is slightly worked to relieve it of the extra water.

Manure made under cover is preserved from waste and rainfall and drainage and is greatly superior to that made in yards that receive not only the rainfall due to their own area but that of adjoining roofs unprovided with eaves for carrying it off. When a manure heap is formed a thick layer of dry soil, vegetable refuse or the like ought to be laid down for a foundation or bottom. A manure heap under cover is in danger of becoming too dry if the litter is abundant unless it is moistened at intervals.

It is claimed by many oatmeal millers that the manufacture of oatmeal at the present time is, for most mills, not profitable. It takes from ten to twelve bushels of good oats to make a barrel of meal, to the cost of which must be added co-perage, &c. The residuum from the oats is not in active demand and seldom brings a good price; then the consumption of oatmeal in this country is comparatively small. As high authority as the United States Miller says that small oatmills do not pay and large ones, as a rule, must be run with great economy. A great many oat mills are, according to the same authority, idle.

The New Orleans Picayune predicts a boom in the rice trade. It says: "The marketing of last year's crop pushed Louisiana rice into every market in the country and created a universal demand for it; hence it seems plausible that as soon as it is generally known that the crop is so superior in quality and safe to handle a demand will spring up on all sides. A very favorable feature is the decrease in the stocks of foreign rice held in Europe and the advance of prices in London. In India, the greatest producing country, rice has advanced 30 per cent. during the past twelve months. These facts, besides stimulating prices in the United States, remove still farther possibility of foreign competition."

While it is true that salt is an ingredient of crops it is also a fact that most soils supply it in abundance for the wants of the plant. Its application, therefore, is only likely to be useful as a source of plant food in growing such crops as mangels, onions, cabbages and the like, which contain a considerable percentage of chloride of sodium in their ash. It is necessary only on soils naturally deficient in salt and situated so far inland as to be beyond the influence of the salt laden sea-breezes. On grass lands salt has been effectively used as a compost with vegetable matter. The destructive action of salt in excess of vegetation is turned to account sometimes in destroying weeds in garden paths, &c. It can also be taken advantage of at times as a corrective to the over stimulating effects of nitrate of soda and other manures on wheat crops.

A writer in the New York World says: "Last winter, while in South Carolina, my attention was called to the practice of sowing rye in the fall, not only to afford an appearance of green around the house (there being but little grass), but to provide green food through the winter for one or two cows. The rye was sown early in the fall and cut off twice during the fall and winter. A small row was cut and fed each day till the whole was gone over. Good farmers in many sections of the country sow rye in the fall on fields from which the crop has been taken. It saves hay and dry fodder, besides furnishing good fresh food and increasing the flow of milk. In the spring the soil will be full of stubble and roots that, turned under, more than compensates for any exhaustive effects to the land of growing rye, when grain is not allowed to form. This old practice is especially valuable when drought has injured the meadows, and ought to be more extended."

Evidence in favor of letting horses go unshod is on the increase. The following from the Boston Transcript regarding two teams horses, one of which weighed eleven hundred and the other thirteen hundred pounds: "The large horse had always been lame since he bought him fourteen years ago, until he took his shoes off, and has not gone lame since. He has driven on hard flint roads, and of course on pavements in Boston. The horses travel better than before their shoes were taken off. They are not afraid on slippery pavements, as they were with shoes on, and there is no trouble in getting round on any kind of going in the city. Mr. Fagan drove to Shrewsbury, thirty-five miles from Malden, after two days' rain in February, 1885, when it was so icy that a boy could skate all the way, and had no trouble. He left home at 7 a. m., and the horses did not slip. The hoof is hard

and broad, and the frog is full and plumb on a level. They have been driven two winters on ice and snow altogether better than when they were shod. Their feet are better for all purposes, they can trot faster, pull as much and go more miles in the same time than they could when shod."

The Parent of His Child.

The parent of an unsound or weak child is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound mind and action. With it, the brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the digestive organs is a distended stomach, a nervous center, the store equilibrium to the great center. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and purgatives, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the organs, and thus all important organs, and their beneficial influence is reflected in sound sleep, and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A whole new line of life is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Health Bulletin.

Reports to the Ohio State Board of Health from 41 observers, embracing 31 counties, show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Saturday noon, Oct. 30, 1886. Last two columns of figures are for the previous week based on report of 61 observers.

FORM OF DISEASE	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths
(In the order of prevalence.)				
Diarrhoeal troubles.....	30	37	31	34
Diphtheria.....	24	88	42	169
Whooping cough.....	16	7	24	19
Scarlet fever.....	14	14	12	19
Typhoid fever.....	13	19	19	66
Consumption.....	13	19	19	66
Measles.....	15	30	21	32
Brucella (acute).....	7	19	10	13
Krystellia.....	4	9	3	7
Whooping cough.....	4	9	3	7
Measles.....	4	9	3	7
Scarlet fever.....	4	9	3	7
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	6	18	5	19

Malaria fever the prevailing disease. Diphtheria still reported in many places; 11 deaths in Springfield during the week from this cause. 20 cases with three deaths reported at Huntstown, Putnam county. The epidemic in Columbus is limited and decreasing. 20 cases of measles at Athens. Scarlet fever reported at Zanesville and McConnellsville.

C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antonia Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request, began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists.

Philadelphia boasts of nearly a million population—a gain of 200,000 in ten years.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Z. T. Balty's Drug Store.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in an intoxicated condition cannot be collected.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by Z. T. Balty.

The colored population of Charleston, S. C., outnumbers the white 4,355 to 10,375, being 29,540 colored to 27,945 whites.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Chaps, Salt Rheum, Peyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Balty.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE is the great remedy for women and children. 128 doses for \$1.00. Sold by druggists. REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

WANTED: A case of Female Weakness, General Debility or Nervous Exhaustion that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will not cure. Sold by druggists.

THAT FEEBLE WIFE, Mother, Daughter or Sister can be made the picture of health, with clear, rosy complexion by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45c

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time irritation sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing bronchitis, which in its turn has been the cause of pulmonary disease. It is a brilliant remedy which has attended its use for years past properly designate Eley's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and unimpaired?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has hitherto been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country. Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one live or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financial Review.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & an Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. & C. RAILWAY

P. C. & St. L. and C. St. L. & P.

Railroads for all Points

South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the new and elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m., and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or North-Midland Time.

In effect Oct. 3, 1886.

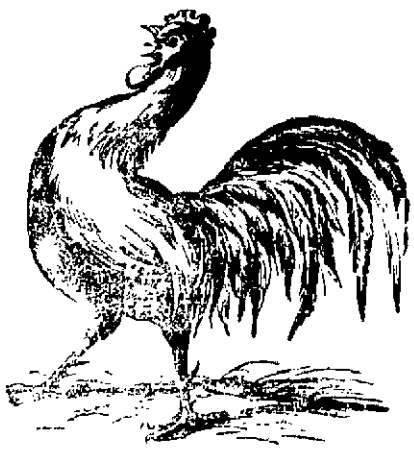
5:40	4:35	Newburg	8:00	9:18	2:25	
5:50	4:45	Hudson	8:10	9:30	2:35	
6:00	4:55	Madagascar Falls	8:20	9:40	2:45	
6:10	5:05	AKron	8:30	9:50	2:55	
6:20	5:15	Concord	8:40	10:00	3:05	
6:30	5:25	Orville, Ar.	8:50	10:10	3:15	
M.					P. M.	
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6:40						
6:45	2:15	Orville, Ar.	10:20	10:25	3:20	
6:55	2:25	Ark. & La. Res.	10:30	10:35	3:30	
7:10	2:30	101	10:40	10:45	3:40	
7:15	2:35	Gambier	11:00	11:05	3:50	
7:20	2:40	Ark. Vernon	11:10	11:15	4:00	
7:25	2:45	Concord	11:20	11:25	4:10	
7:30	2:50	Sunbury	11:30	11:35	4:20	
7:35	2:55	Westerville	11:40	11:45	4:30	
7:40	3:00	Ark. Columbus	11:50	11:55	4:40	
M.	6:45		P. M.	6:45	P. M.	
7:45	3:05	Ark. Columbus	12:00	12:05	4:50	
7:50	3:10	Xenia	12:10	12:15	5:00	
7:55	3:15	Overland	12:20	12:25	5:10	
8:00	3:20	Ark. Cincinnati	12:30	12:35	5:20	
M.	6:45		P. M.	6:45	P. M.	
8:05	3:25	Ark. Columbus	12:40	12:45	5:30	
8:10	3:30	Palma	12:50	12:55	5:40	
8:15	3:35	Piqua	1:00	1:05	5:50	
8:20	3:40	Richmond	1:10	1:15	6:00	
8:25	3:45	Indianapolis	1:20	1:25	6:10	
8:30	3:50	Indianapolis	1:30	1:35	6:20	
8:35	3:55	Edgington	1:40	1:45	6:30	
8:40	4:00	Vandalia	1:50	1:55	6:40	
8:45	4:05	St. Louis	2:00	2:05	6:50	
8:50	4:10		2:10	2:15	7:00	

Massillon Independent.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
 ROBERT F. SKINNER, SAMUEL B. WEIRICH,
 PUBLISHED BY
 SKINNER & WEIRICH,
 Opera House Block,
 MASSILLON, OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 One Year.....\$1 00
 Six Months.....1 00
 Three Months.....50
 Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886



Campaign Subscribers!

The campaign subscribers of this paper will receive one more issue of the INDEPENDENT. It is hoped that the most of them have become sufficiently interested to renew it for three, six or twelve months longer, and, indeed, there are assurances that many of them will. This paper is the only Republican journal in this part of Stark county, and the only newspaper which can be relied upon to contain all the county and general news. Within the last six months many public movements have been inaugurated, and many more are contemplated. The INDEPENDENT has always aimed to notice and encourage them, and to suggest changes that might with advantage be made. It is its policy to work for Massillon, and not wishing itself to be behind in the progress it advocates in others, it contemplates improvements, and of course, it is greatly hoped that the support of the public will fully justify them.

In this issue of the INDEPENDENT will be found the opening chapter of a wonderful story entitled "A Red Aeon." This has never before been published, and will be found deeply interesting. Aside having some merit as an addition to American literature. It is secured by a special arrangement with the owners of the copyright, and is as different from the ordinary cheap newspaper story as day is from night. Do not fail to read it.

Alonzo did not retire

The political districts outside the city limits ought to be brought in.

Well, Alonzo, it was not your strength, you know. It was an accident.

The men who loathe that he does not propose to vote, and has no political convictions, or not, perhaps, fully appreciate the aversion in which he is held by honest minded citizens.

The men who drink and then become voluble is frequently liable to say things that should have been locked in the innermost recesses of his bosom. This applies to zealous Democrats.

In the general smash-up of the Stark county Republican slate there is still a grain of comfort. It is this. By the election of "King Bob" to a seat in Congress, Senator Conrad, of this county, succeeds him as second officer of the great State of Ohio.

To organize thoroughly is a principle recognized by every successful business man, and the necessity of organization should be felt by every citizen. Massillon is all the elements to make a huge and flourishing city, but it needs a business men's organization to combine them.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, which voices John McBride, says that the halcyon vote is fickle. It certainly is. John failed to carry his own ward, hardly carried his own city, and got six less votes in his own township than did Boddy last year. Powerful and popular is John McBride.

As by the silent and hidden agency of a system of waterworks a city is purified and invigorated, so by the hidden agency of a public library the minds of its citizens are purified and invigorated. Massillon has the waterworks well under way. Do her people think the library any less important?

To teach the needy how to help themselves is certainly the most effective way of lessening the misfortunes of the poor. This is the great object of the Industrial School which should receive the same hearty encouragement this year that it received last. It is non-sectarian and can consistently be supported by everyone.

The succession of a mere agitator, pronounced so by papers of both parties, to the seat of Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is not a result to be desired by anybody. However obnoxious certain of Mr. Carlisle's principles are, there is no doubt of his sincerity in advocating them, and no question as to his integrity as a man. Under the circumstances his defeat is to be deplored.

The Council did not end its career of usefulness when it contracted for the waterworks. There still remain many important things for it to do. The railroads must be made to light up the Ft. Wayne trains must go through town at a lower rate of speed, the streets must be repaired, a city hall ought to be built, the fire department must be reorganized, a market should be established, and a band stand is demanded. These are only a few of the questions that come up on the spur of the moment.

The Election Locally Considered.

The result of the recent election in Stark county is not satisfactory to the Republicans. The men least fitted for the offices for which they ran have been elected, even though proven guilty of collusion, to say nothing worse. The reason is easily attributed to a lack of interest and light vote. The vote in Perry township is the vote throughout the county. For instance there were 1112 ballots cast for McBride, a loss of only six since last year. Robinson, however, received but 984 votes, or 127 less than last year. A close examination of the returns, therefore, shows that the result was not caused by Republicans voting the Democratic ticket, but by their remaining away from the polls altogether. Had they come out, as like good citizens they should, with the strong Democratic defection which the returns reveal, the entire Republican county ticket might have been elected.

Here is a Chance for You.

As the corporation owning the new city of Massillon, in the State of Kansas, will soon tell more of that place through our advertising columns, no details need here be given. The directors of that energetic company have, since last week, been kind enough to name the main street of the little place "Independent Avenue," in honor of the paper which was first to publish the news of its existence, and in the letter to the editor mentioning this fact gave him the privilege of christening fifteen more streets. Not wishing to be selfish, and anxious to give anybody the chance to immortalize himself, or herself, he is going to turn over this right to the subscribers of the INDEPENDENT. Of course you cannot all name an avenue, but the first fifteen names sent through the mail to this office will be forwarded to Kansas, and who knows but that some time, in the dim, misty future, they will be as familiar to the world as Broadway is to-day.

Canton "Culture."

A traveling man discovered this classic gem in a Canton advertising sheet, and at once sent it to this paper as undeniable evidence of Canton "culture."

While Canton numbers among its population many warm friends and intelligent admirers of the dramatic and operatic art, it also has some who take a deep interest in occasions of less refining and less respectable exercises and entertainments, but Canton is no longer the home and abiding place where only animal amusements are patronized, such as pole climbing, sack-walking and wheel barrow racing. Canton never manifested any disposition in that direction, although a few may yet prefer moccasins to more modern apparel for the feet. It is also very gratifying to notice

that visiting performances of the highest art, the idea that it is sinful so to do is fast wearing out, and only such as have no minds of their own, if they have any at all, suffer them selves to be hoodwinked in that way. That class prefer darkness to light, and ignorance to intelligence.

IT WILL BE SHERIFF CRAWFORD.

For So Says the Attorney General.

A prominent Massillon attorney, who is also a personal friend of General Kohler, became interested in the disputed Sheriff question in the county, and made up his mind from the law on the subject that Crawford's election must be recognized. He made a plain statement of the facts, and his construction of the law, and asked for an opinion. The Attorney General, in reply, sent the following, which explains itself, and is cheering from the fact that it assures the readers that the election of Richard B. Crawford will be recognized.

ATTO. GEN'L. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 24, 1886.

[DICTATED.]

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th inst. to hand and presents an interesting question, which I have considered and will endeavor to answer without regard to the political complexion of the case. At the regular election in October, 1883, James Lee was elected sheriff of Stark county. His term commenced on the 8th of January, 1884, and expired January 8th, 1886. He was re-elected at the October election of 1885 but between the date of his re-election and the expiration of his first term he died. The corner of the county thereupon became vacant (see 12th O. S. R. p. 428). The corner continued to act as sheriff until the taking effect of his resignation about a week ago, and thereupon the commissioners of the county appointed a person to act as sheriff, under the provisions of section 1208 of the Revised Statutes.

Now it seems to me that on the resignation of the corner, the office became vacant, and that vacancy occurred more than thirty days before the next annual election it will be legally in order, in my judgment, to elect sheriff this fall at the regular election.

It seems to me quite unreasonable to say the appointment by the commissioners, under section 1208 entitles the person so appointed to hold the office for the full term for which the sheriff was elected when in fact he died and his office became vacant before the expiration of his first term.

It is unnecessary to discuss the question on my part. I give it as my best judgment, entirely uninfluenced by partisan considerations, that the office became vacant on the resignation of the corner.

The appointment by the commissioners was proper and until a sheriff can be elected at the election in November of this year the appointee will hold the office of sheriff. Yours respectfully,

J. A. KOHLER,
 Attorney General.

A Plea for a Public Library.

MR. EDITOR: As the election is now over we might with profit turn our thoughts in other directions. As Massillonians we are glad that our lines have been cast in pleasant places, and while we pride ourselves on our convenient, pleasant, and even elegant school houses for the education of children and youths, churches for the devoutly inclined, an opera house for those fond of entertainments of that sort, elegant electric lights supplying the places of absent moons, so that at all times friends and lovers can perambulate our pleasant streets; soon we are to have a system of water works that will throw a stream of water over the highest roof, and on to the highest steeple in the town; then we have gas light, the telephone, the telegraph and railroads leading in all directions; we have as fine a country about us as the sun shines on, but with these blessings, conveniences and comfort, we lack one important thing: We do need above some of the things mentioned, a public library.

We now have books to which more can be added from year to year, but it is of first importance that we have a permanent home for the books, the same to be centrally located, and with an endowment whose annual income will support a permanent librarian; to be made a pleasant place of resort where the young and all studiously inclined can spend agreeable and improving hours, free of expense. For such, now saloons, pool rooms, billiard rooms and shooting galleries open wide their demoralizing doors. Other towns of our size and less have public libraries. Why not ours? Let us try, pull together and work up a spirit among us which will bring us what has really been a long felt need.

A MASSILLONIAN.

A French Lecture Course.

Massillon is to have another course of lectures this winter, the second to be delivered in the French language, on literary subjects. Prof. Alexandre Guillet, the eminent French teacher of this city, will present these lectures, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Brown, on North Prospect Street. All those of French nationality, or interested in the study of the language, are invited to attend. The subscription to the course will be five dollars, and single admission, seventy five cents. The opening "conference" will take place next Tuesday evening. The following is a complete list of the subjects selected and the dates:

- Nov. 9—Louis XIV (l'homme)
- " 23—Napoleon I (1812-1815)
- Dec. 7—Terre rouge et terre blanche.
- " 21—Moliere.
- Jan. 4 1887—Joachim Murat.
- " 18—H. de Balzac.
- Feb. 1—Louis XV et Louis XVI.
- " 15—Louis XVIII et Charles X.
- Mar. 1—Femmes celebres.
- " 15—Romantiques et Realistes.

A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

J. McBride Will Remain in Massillon.

The Entire Republican State Ticket Elected by Large Majorities.

The Returns Coming in Slowly, but Altogether too Fast for our Friends the Enemy.

The Complete Vote of the City of Massillon and Perry Township.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Perry Township.	Massillon Precinct.	Richville Precinct.	Total.	Plurality.
SECRETARY OF STATE.									
James S. R. Johnson.....	28	19	333	98	112	54	984	128	
Henry R. Smith.....	206	194	292	171	168	96	1112		
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.									
Marshall J. Williams.....	235	192	8	63	114	51	994		
U. D. Follett.....	191	178	281	173	100	99	1080		
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.									
Urban H. Foster.....	241	197	343	89	118	50	1015		
John W. Crooks-Brock.....	182	114	277	71	146	100	1051		
COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.									
Henry J. May.....	18	8	11	1	1	1	1		
MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.									
William H. Hader.....	243	197	343	89	118	50	1015		
Abraham Trenchard.....	182	114	277	71	146	100	1051		
CONGRESS.									
William McKinley.....	21	19	34	71	115	59	1019		
Wallace H. Phillips.....	182	114	277	71	146	100	1051		
JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.									
John W. Albright.....	18	8	11	1	1	1	1		
JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.									
Amson Pease.....	290	191	350	2	119	49	1046		
A. L. Jones.....	175	175	274	170	144	61	1044		
SHERRIFF.									
R. B. Crawford.....	23	20	347	74	121	50	1052		
P. A. Bach.....	18	8	11	1	1	1	1		
AUDITOR.									
William Britton.....	245	18	34	7	115	53	997		
Patrick L. Mault.....	9	18	281	74	150	95	1079		
CLERK OF COURTS.									
C. C. Douglas.....	17	8	11	1	1	1	1		
PHILIP B. BUSH.									
John Meier.....	29	126	346	63	116	51	991		
C. B. Heckman.....	91	14	8	173	40	99	1074		
COMMISSIONER.									
Henry Shaffer.....	228	19	39	68	112	51	91		
Abraham Smith.....	199	178	282	168	149	94	1071		
CORONER.									
George B. Cook.....	211	197	346	7	118	51	1016		
L. W. Rader.....	18	1	277	170	145	94	1052		
INSURANCE DIRECTOR.									
T. T. Arnold.....	18	1	11	1	1	1	1		
Joseph Mauden.....	190	177	355	171	118	101	1072		
SURVEYOR.									
D. M. Suser.....	18	1	11	1	1	1	1		
RAILROAD MATTERS.									
On Tuesday night about 9:30 while No. 8 passenger train on the W. & L. E. road was lying at the depot awaiting the arrival of train 26 on the P. & W. road, parties entered the Erie Express car and carried off the safe, weighing about 10 pounds, and conveyed it to Brennan's words west of the depot, and endeavored to break it open, but without avail. Search was made that night for the safe, but it was not found till the next day.—Orrville Crescent									

Tuesday was a genuine old-fashioned Republican day. To be sure we did not improve it here in Stark, but that is not going to prevent our rejoicing over the good work of the brethren elsewhere. General Robinson is again elected as Secretary of State over our John McBride by a majority of between fifteen and twenty thousand, and the entire State ticket will have a majority quite as large.

THE LATEST.

Chairman Grant Estimates the Majorities in this County.

Thursday, 12 m.: A telephone message from Chairman Grant of the County Central Committee states that Alliance returns have not yet come in, but that the result will not materially differ from the following. The figures given are the estimated majorities:

The Ohio Delegation.

The following summarizes pretty accurately the result of the Congressional elections in Ohio:

District.	Majority.
1 Ben Butterworth, Rep.....	70
2 C. E. R. W. Rep.....	Very small.
3 E. Williams, Rep.....	1,000
4 S. S. Yoder, Rep.....	1,000
5 George E. Sney, Dem.....	1,242
6 M. Bootham, Rep.....	1,242
7 J. D. Campbell, Dem.....	1,242
8 R. E. Kennedy, Rep.....	1,242
9 W. C. Cooper, Rep.....	1,242
10 Jacob R. Meis, Rep.....	1,242
11 J. J. Pingsley, Rep.....	1,242
12 A. C. Thompson, Rep.....	1,242
13 J. H. Outwater, Dem.....	1,242
14 C. P. Wickham, Rep.....	1,242
15 C. H. Grosvenor, Rep.....	Very close vote.
16 Beriah Wilkins, Dem.....	1,242
17 J. D. Taylor, Rep.....	1,242
18 Wm. McKimley, R. p.....	1,242
19 E. B. Taylor, Rep.....	1,242
20 A. V. Foster, Rep.....	1,242
21 A. A. Forman, Dem.....	1,242

He Wants the Streets Put in Better Shape.

MR. EDITOR:—While we admire the energy and ability displayed in the management of the work of the Water Works Company, we regret that we have to complain of the condition in which the streets are left after the ditches are filled. They are certainly in a most wretched plight for winter use, and we would respectfully suggest that the stones be raked from the piles of earth over the trenches, carefully gathered up and carted away; that the high places be leveled into the low places, so that the earth may present an even appearance, and thus settle into the trenches from which it was thrown. Will the gentlemen of the Council committee empowered to act please attend to the matter promptly, before freezing weather?

A CITIZEN.

The Great Salvation Meeting.

The following is the programme for the great meeting of the entire North-western Division of the Salvation Army of Ohio, to be held in this city next Tuesday, when General Booth is to be here. Monday evening, Jubilee preparation meeting of all the commissioned officers. Tuesday morning—War Council of officers. Tuesday, 2:15 p. m.—Military procession of war chariots, mounted warriors, and soldiers on foot.

Look Out For Him.

This fe lo visited in Massillon and told his story with his usual success. Says the Amherst Student: A remarkable case of false impersonation has lately come to light. During the last summer a young fellow giving the name of D. W. Rogers, of Amherst college, appeared in several Western cities selling silver polish. He stated that he was working his way through college, intending to become a minister, and that he took this means of earning money during vacations. Kind hearted people always responded well, but invariably discovered that the silver polish was an inferior article. In one city this impostor presented himself, and finding them away unhesitatingly stated to their parents and friends that he was in college with the boys and well acquainted with them. The fellow was a man of quite pleasant address, showed considerable knowledge of Amherst affairs and talked well. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Rogers knows nothing of this man and feels greatly annoyed by the imposition.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." Thomas Cook, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. R. F. Asnabe, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Sold by all druggists. 21¢ six for \$1. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of James F. deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1886, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—A tract of thirty-seven and fifty-seven one hundredths acres of land, part of fractional section (17) of township twelve (12) and range ten (10) of Stark county, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and eight hundredths (2 8/100) of a mile, thence south and east half a mile to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one one hundredths chains, thence south one and a half (1 1/2) miles to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence in a northerly direction with the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning.

Second—The east one-third of the east two-thirds of lots number one (1) and two (2) of Section 15, township twelve (12) and range ten (10) of Stark county, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and eight hundredths (2 8/100) of a mile, thence south and east half a mile to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one one hundredths chains, thence south one and a half (1 1/2) miles to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence in a northerly direction with the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning.

Third—A tract of land in the township of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and eight hundredths (2 8/100) of a mile, thence south and east half a mile to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one one hundredths chains, thence south one and a half (1 1/2) miles to the east line of the north line of one hundredth chains to the north line of the north line of said section, thence in a northerly direction with the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning.

Terms—Cash, one-third in one year and balance in two years from date of sale, deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

First tract appraised at \$2,400; second tract appraised at \$300; third tract appraised at \$100.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Executor.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade for the curb line from the southwest corner of Mill and Plum streets to the southeast corner of Plum and Erie streets, between the lots 48 and 49 in the city of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, Ohio, that a grade for a curb line be established from the southwest corner of Mill and Plum streets to the southeast corner of Plum and Erie streets, between the lots 48 and 49 in the city of Massillon. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The meaning of this ordinance shall be the meaning of the words used in the ordinance, and the Improver shall be bound to conform to the same. The grade shall be the same as hereby established as follows, and

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

"A Red Acorn" Should be read by everybody. Name a street in New Massillon. The U. C. D. Club met Monday night with Mrs. F. A. Brown. The Rev. E. L. Kemp is moving into the pretty new Episcopal rectory. Mr. J. H. Hunt has recently purchased a fine pair of thoroughbred horses. A number of dancing classes among the young people are being formed.

Why is the mixture dumped upon our street honored with the name of gravel? Patrick Burke is leasing a great many acres of coal land south and west of the city.

Russell & Company are running their engine department nights, to keep up with the orders.

The only correct report of the election in this township will be found in this week's INDEPENDENT.

One hundred and forty men are working at the Minglewood mine, a few miles west of the city.

Bean throwing was about the only way in which the young and frivolous celebrated Halloween.

John McBride labored zealously for the Hon. John McBride at the third ward polls last Tuesday.

Water pipe laying on the east side of the canal will be entirely finished by the middle of next week.

The Penn Liquor Company and the management of the Opera House are the first ones to secure private electric lights.

The Main street canal foot bridges have been lowered to the grade of the sidewalk. It is an improvement greatly appreciated by pedestrians.

W. M. Speck sends his respects to all his old Massillon and Brookfield friends and says that Massillon and Ravenna are the coming towns of Kansas.

Prof. C. E. Buford has secured the agency for a wonderfully complete collection of all famous secular and sacred songs, entitled "The Treasury of Song."

Active work is now going forward upon the standpipe for the waterworks. The finishing touches are being put upon the big dam, and the pump house is well under way.

There will be a bazar held by the ladies of the Presbyterian church on Thursday, November 11, in the chapel. Dinner and supper will be served at 12 and 5 o'clock.

S. Oberlin's Sons have leased the corner room in the Harsh Block, and will occupy it with a stock of dry goods. They will establish a grocery store in their present quarters.

Prices in theatres are usually set by the managers of the companies. Like any other kind of merchandise this price depends upon the quality, the demand and supply.

The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company has been organized by the election of J. W. McLymonds, as president, C. M. Russell, vice president, and C. A. Gates, secretary and treasurer.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a "pumpkin pie social" at Mrs. Samuel Bowman's on North Mill street next Monday evening. Pumpkin pie, sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee will be served.

There will be preaching at the U. B. church next Sunday evening by the Rev. R. Watson, of Navarre. The pastor will be absent at Arhisoni, Pa., for the purpose of dedicating a new church at that place.

On Sunday, November 14, the celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of St. Timothy's parish will be held in the church of the congregation. A complete programme will be published next week.

The energetic ladies of St. Timothy's church held one of their bazars and suppers last Friday night which brought in a net profit of over two hundred dollars. Enough was raised to pay the small balance due on the new organ.

The Massillon election clerks distinguished themselves by getting their work done by ten o'clock Tuesday night. At that hour every precinct in Perry township had been heard from. This was the first town in the county to announce a vote.

Mr. John Mong lost on Tuesday afternoon a pocketbook containing fifty dollars in money, and notes to the amount of \$68.42. He was greatly relieved Wednesday morning upon receiving the book from Senator Conrad, who had picked it up, soon after being dropped.

On Monday night the horse being driven by George Herman east on Oak street, at the crossing of Mill plunged into an open ditch left so by the diggers of the Water Company. The animal was severely injured. It is claimed that there were no signal lights in the vicinity.

The Salvationists are making great preparations for the coming of General Booth, on November 9. By the latest computation the visitors will number not less than two thousand. Brass bands will be here from several places, and a great procession will take place some time during the day.

The increase in the number of dwellings and business houses has been so great this year, that although the contract for street lighting has been lost by the Massillon Gas Light Company, it is manufacturing many more feet of gas daily than it ever made before in the same month of any previous year.

Mr. Louis P. Noros, a survivor of the Jeannette expedition in the Arctic regions, is in the city, canvassing for a book entitled "The Voyage of the Jeannette." Mr. Noros is a large, robust looking man, and seems to take only an ordinary interest while recounting the many and fearful adventures that befell him while with the ill-fated party.

Russell & Company have again secured possession of one of the first threshing machines manufactured by them, which was purchased by General U. S. Grant and used for many years upon his farm. It arrived in this city last week, after its long absence, and was examined with curiosity by many while upon the cars. The firm prizes it highly as a valuable relic.

The Industrial School will reopen for the fall term on Saturday afternoon in the People's Hall. More commodious quarters having been secured, it is expected the good results of last year will be proportionately increased this year. The co-operation of all who assisted in this grand work last spring, and many others, will again come forward next Saturday.

Mr. Gilbert N. Porter wishes it distinctly understood that the debate advertised for Monday night was gotten up by C. E. Stewart, who "kindly consented to take part," for probably mercenary reasons and without consulting any of the other gentlemen except Mr. Lewis Myers, "the worthy peer of Frederick Douglas." None of the persons advertised did debate except Stewart.

The Massillon Male Chorus is progressing finely. New members are gradually being taken in and great interest is taken in the rehearsals. The Chorus is especially fortunate in having plenty of tenors, several acquisitions having recently been made. This is somewhat remarkable, as that part in America is almost universally weak. It has been decided to give a grand concert some time in February.

Mr. D. M. Merrill, sexton of the Massillon Cemetery, met with what came near being a fatal accident on Saturday afternoon. He was driving a blind horse on Duncan street, and was pitched out, falling on a barb wire fence. One of the small arteries in the neck was severed and the jugular vein exposed. He lost a great deal of blood, and was very weak in consequence. Though his recovery was doubtful on Sunday he seems now to be getting on tolerably well.

PER O ALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. W. M. Knapp of the postoffice department came home to vote.

Mr. Chas. Steese is visiting his brother Mr. Edward Steese at Brookline Mass. Mr. Charles Baylies returned Friday night from Philadelphia, to his home in this city.

Miss Nora Wiley and Miss Maggie Maxheimer, both of Ashland are visiting Mrs. L. P. Slusser, of this city.

Miss Anna Edgar handsomely entertained a large number of young people at a taffy pulling and Halloween party at her home on South East street, last Saturday night.

The marriage of Mr. Daniel Felix to Miss Lenora F. Hull took place at the residence of the bride's parents, near Massillon, on October 28, the Rev. B. F. Booth officiating.

Misses Zoe and Katie Haines, of Alliance, both accomplished musicians, and the possessors of beautiful voices, visited their cousin, Miss Arline Webb, the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Miss Hatie Dangler, and Mrs. Carrie Brown returned Monday from New York. Mrs. Brown left the same day for Mansfield, where she will remain a short time.

A Perfect Baking Powder.

The great success of the Royal Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manufacturers to make it entirely pure, uniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill attained by a twenty years' practical experience are contributed towards this end, and no pharmaceutical preparation can be dispensed with a greater accuracy, precision and exactness. Every article used is absolutely pure. A number of chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, so that its exact power and effect in combination with its co-ingredients, is definitely known. Nothing is trusted to chance and no person is employed in the preparation of the materials used or the manufacture of the powder, who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business. As a consequence, the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, whole some and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its powers and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time. The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness, and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

On motion of Representative Hedges, of Ohio, at the Sovereign Grand Lodge last year, it was resolved to send out information regarding Odd Fellows in insurance associations. Replies were received from forty-one of these organizations, and the Grand Secretary has prepared tables from which the following results are shown from organization to June, 1886:

Amounts paid to families.....\$7,645,348.92
Expenses.....975,43.48
Members received.....19,322
Members dropped.....18,488
Number of deaths.....5,318

The statistics for one year, ending June 30 1886, show that \$873,363.73 was paid out during that period.

The Grand Sire has issued a proclamation nullifying a resolution adopted at the recent session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in regard to wearing a ribbon instead of regalia at sessions of grand lodges, as it conflicts with article twenty-two of the by laws.

Grand Master Bacon and Grand Secretary Chickie instituted a new lodge in Westboro, Wayne county, Silver Star, No. 190, Daughters of Rebeckah, last week Tuesday.

K. O. P.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting on last Thursday evening of Black Prince Lodge, No. 57, at Beahire, the occasion being an official visit of Grand Chancellor Beans. A point of Order" was raised on the G. C., and a beautiful glass water-set, engraved with the initials "J. S. B." and the emblems of the Order, was presented to him on behalf of the Lodge by D. G. C., T. J. Collins.

The Deputy Grand Chancellor of Manitoba reports the order increasing rapidly there, and expects to have a Grand Lodge formed before the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

The Cincinnati knights talk of building a Castle Hall for the use of the members of the order in that city.

The Supreme Chancellor has approved of a new division of the Uniformed Rank to be located at Red Wing, Minn.

MASONIC.

A special meeting of Clinton Lodge was held Monday evening for the purpose of conferring the Entered Apprentice degree.

Next Monday evening there will be a regular meeting of Clinton Lodge. There will be work in one of the degrees.

OTHER ORDERS.

Grand Orient Martin says there will be a meeting of the Princes of the Orient the night before Thanksgiving. Any member of a secret order above the age of twenty-one is eligible to membership upon the payment of the initiation fee of fifty cents. Application can be made at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where information concerning the objects and aims of the order may be obtained. We are informed, however, that it is a benevolent order.

Every soldier will find "A Red Acorn," the first chapter of which is published to day, a story of great interest concerning events of which he knows.

In Crystal Springs there has just been formed a vigorous Assembly of Knights of Labor.

Memorial Resolutions.

Passed by Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 164, Order Sons of St. George:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved son of our brother, Joseph Healy, be it

Resolved, That the members of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Sons of St. George, hereby extend to our brother and his sorely stricken family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved son of our brother, John Mossop, be it

Resolved, That the members of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Sons of St. George, hereby extend to our brother and his sorely stricken family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

T. C. HOPKINS, J. F. GARDNER,
Worthy Sec'y. Worthy Pres.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Holds a Short Business Session.

All members of the City Council were present last night.

The Street Commissioner's reports for the weeks ending October 23 and 30, amounting respectively to \$58.25 and \$47.01, were referred.

The ordinance for protecting the property of the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company was read a second time. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was read a third time and passed.

An ordinance was introduced to license opera houses at forty dollars a year. On motion of Williams it was laid on the table.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending October 16 was ordered credited to his account.

The Engineer was authorized to give stakes to C. L. McLain and others on Hill street, between North and Plum streets.

Mr. Leightley moved that the Mayor be instructed to notify the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads to raise their plank crossings on Tremont and Main streets. Carried.

Mr. Leightley moved that a committee be appointed to sell two extra horses belonging to the city. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. Jarvis and Volk more.

Mr. Snyder reported a conversation with Mr. Mercer, of the Water Company. It seems that the company is willing to extend a main to the Massillon cemetery provided the city would take two hydrants. It was deemed best to instruct the committee to accept this proposition.

On motion of Mr. Williams all work upon the streets was suspended except what can be done by one man and a team.

This action became necessary as all the money set aside for this work was exhausted.

A large number of bills were referred and the following were paid:

M. Flinn	\$30.00
J. Pepper	20.00
T. Hagan	50.00
G. Mader	5.00
G. M. Richardson	1.00
C. Bantz	40.00
L. Zellers	1.25
J. Shortzer	9.31
Martha Walker	37.49
William Gaselman	29.00
S. A. Conrad	10.81
Total	\$332.95

Mass Hon Amusements.

James O'Neill is said to be the handsomest actor in America.

The Hicks-Sawyer minstrels played to a fair house last Thursday night.

Next Thursday night, Mr. F. D. Power will deliver his lecture upon "Garfield" in the Opera House, for the benefit of the Christian church.

The Hon. George R. Wendling will open the People's Lecture Course in Canton on November 3, the Peoples Course in Akron on the 4th, and the U. C. D. Course in this city, on the 5th.

The enterprising manager of the Massillon Opera House is furnishing the amusement loving public with a grand line of entertainments. Numerous Navarres take advantage thereof.—Navarre Independent.

The Amherst College Glee Club, whose concert last winter was so satisfactory, and whose members are now all well acquainted in Massillon, has promised to re-visit this city some time near the holidays.

"Siberia" was produced Wednesday night at the Opera House, with a magnificent cast and a wealth of scenery before a fair audience. The audience was very much pleased and called the different members of the company before the curtain several times.

Speaking of Mr. F. D. Power, who is soon to deliver his famous lecture upon "Garfield," the N. Y. Times says: "His address was an impressive and effective panegyric of the martyred statesman. In some of his pathetic pictures of the dead man's character he moved many of his hearers to tears."


The Walhonding rink was opened for the fall and winter season last Tuesday, by its new manager, Dr. C. F. Porter. A large crowd was present including quite a number from Canton and Navarre. The floor has been carefully repaired, and the entire building is in good shape. The prospects for a successful business are excellent.

Nihil's Garden was packed from parquette to gallery to welcome this favorite young actor's characterization of Edmund Dantes and Count Monte-Cristo, which are well known to the metropolitan stage. But the play itself is one which never loses its charm, and Mr. O'Neill's personation of the central figure will never fail to please his auditors. In "Monte-Cristo" Mr. O'Neill acts with energy, force, and pathos. His performance last night was hailed with shouts of applause which were well merited and gracefully received.—New York Times.

Let it not be forgotten that the much talked about lecture course begins next Friday evening, when the Hon. George R. Wendling will deliver his new lecture, upon the subject of "Stonewall Jackson." In its prospectus the club committee says: "It is confidentially expected that the enterprise will meet with such popular favor that another season the guarantee sale of tickets will be much larger, so that twice as many entertainments may be furnished for an even less cost."

It was surely a great mistake in the Massillon public in not turning out in greater number to hear the magnificent quartet which appeared here last Friday under the management of Max Strakosch. Those who were present and admired Miss Bensberg's graceful person, and listened to her fresh clear voice, who heard Miss Montegriff's rich contralto, and the efficient tenor and bass of Messrs. David and Walker in three acts of grand opera, with all the scenic effects, thought so, and said so by giving such loud applause as is rarely given by audiences three times as large. It was the best musical entertainment ever given in Stark county. Before the curtain went up in Balfe's "Sleeping Queen" Miss Bensberg was asked not to cut the performance. Said she, "I am trying to establish a reputation, and would not omit a note if there were but one person in this house." Miss Bensberg can feel assured that so far as Massillon is concerned, her reputation is made. So many have been the requests to have a return engagement, that the arrangements are almost completed for another appearance of the talented company some time in February, when an overflowing house will surely greet them.

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SILVERWARE.

This watch is a reliable time keeper and is fully warranted. The best cheap watch on the market. Price complete with chain

\$6.00.

COLEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE,
5 ERIE STREET.

NEW STORE!

'The Rialto'

will open Saturday, November 6th, with a full line of French Confections, Caramels, Chocolates of all kinds, Bon Bons, Fruit Candies, Iced Apricots, etc., etc.

M. A. SCHWEETERS,

(In Hotel Conrad)

N. Mill St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

THE MYSTERY OF JACOB MILLER.

Was He Murdered or Did He Disappear?

There was great excitement in police headquarters Tuesday morning upon receiving the news of the murder of Jacob Miller. The story told was this: Miller is a young man, and had come to town Monday night where he had been paid off, and he started to visit Jacob Culler with three hundred dollars in his pocket. He drove from Culler's pretty late in the evening, and nothing has since been heard of him. The next morning his horse was found on the roadside near "Slanting Bridge," on the Pigeon Run road. The dash board and box of the carriage were riddled with bullet holes, the whip broken, and there were indications of a violent scuffle. The money, the bullet holes, and the sudden disappearance were put together, and the conclusion was that he had been robbed, murdered, and the body hidden. The Massillon police went to work at once. A party went to a settlement near the mines called "the Patch," and there heard of two men who had made threats against the young man. They came home and found that these men had been seen in Massillon at midnight and again at four o'clock in the morning, between which hours Miller left Culler's. Other circumstances were noted, and at noon, on Tuesday, Greg Davis, of Pigeon Run, and Jabez Pitzley, of Silver Creek, were arrested on suspicion. Interest grew in the case, and by continuing the investigation another construction is put upon Miller's disappearance. The body cannot be found anywhere, though search has been made. It is said that Miller has recently had trouble with some girl, and had drawn the money to settle the affair. So the officers concluded that he had taken this tragical method of leaving for parts unknown.

Pitzley and Davis were discharged Wednesday night, there being no evidence that Miller was murdered. The Standard Ice Company, The stockholders of the Standard Ice Company which controls the ice product of Chippewa Lake, held its annual meeting in this city Monday night. The election resulted as follows: Directors—William Thornburg, M. W. Wilson, M. J. Cortright, L. C. Cole, Harrison Lynch and J. L. Green. President Harrison Lynch, Vice President, Hon. L. C. Cole, Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Townsend. It was determined to add to the storage capacity, and make general arrangements for a more extensive business.

She Wanted to Die.

The following terse story was left by an officer upon the slate in the Mayor's office Sunday night:

"Woman in lock up. Wanted to drown herself under the canal bridge. Don't know whether she is drunk or crazy, but I thought she had better wait until the water gets warm, so I pulled her out."

The township trustees visited her next morning, and found that her name was Lizzie Robinson. She is about nineteen years old and tolerably good looking. She told the same old story of betrayal and subsequent desertion. The trustees did all they could by sending her to the County Infirmary.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
November 10th.

The popular young actor, Mr.

James O'Neill,

Presenting Dumas' Greatest Work,

MONTE-CRISTO,

As produced at all first-class theatres throughout the country, with a

Brilliant Cast

Elaborate New Scenery, Realistic Stage Pictures (painted expressly for this play by Mr. Gaspard Maeder), Grand Effects, Correct Appointments and Appropriate Costumes, and the entire production perfect in every detail.

SPECIAL PRICES:

35, 50 and 75 Cents,
with a few choice seats at \$1.

THE WOMAN ANARCHIST.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, WIFE OF ONE OF THE SENTENCED SEVEN.

What She Looks Like and What She Says—Her Mexican Ancestors—Her Dream of the Dawn of a New Day—Her Plucky Battle at Orange.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons is the wife of Albert Parsons, one of the seven Anarchists of Chicago now under sentence of death. Instead of sitting down to weep over the fall of her husband she has started out to carry her cause before the tribunal of the great public. She made her husband's death her own, saying: "I will go and appeal to the people. In case the inevitable comes, you, with the others, will go to a glorious death." She came to New York and spoke in Charleston hall to over 3,000 persons.

She has been frequently spoken of as a colored woman. She is colored, but not with the blood of Africa. Her ancestors were Mexicans, native born. "It has been charged," she said, "that the Anarchists are all foreigners. My ancestors were here before any Europeans. They went forth to meet Cortés when he landed on the Pacific slope." She is about 35 years old, is firmly built and has dark, copper-colored features. Her eyes are dark, soft and

and rolling, and are set wide apart. Her forehead is low and her face broad. Her nose is of the flat or negro type. Her whole face has a strong suggestion of Aztec blood. With her heavy ear rings, topaz buttons and shining silk gown she has an air of old Egypt about her.

Her wavy hair is brushed back and knotted in becoming style on the top of her head. She wears black silk and velvet on the platform, and speaks with a grave and force that held her auditors' closest attention to the end. She has been quite as active a laborer as her husband, speaking again and again in Chicago and other points in the west, to crowded halls. She is an exceedingly good, even a wonderfully impressive speaker. Her audience follows her to the climax without an instant's wavering. The subject of her lecture in Charleston hall was "The Nineteenth Century, and what it has done for the masses." She said, among other things:

"I have done very little, indeed. Nineteenth-century progress on this globe is compared to toll for the other world. These latter are the railway kings, factory owners and iron lords, who crush out the life blood of the weak woman and still weaker children. They call us crazy Anarchists because we endeavor to bring about a change. They say we are trying to subvert civilization. We are not, I say. We are not enemies of the existing order of things. We are seeking to remedy the evils in our civilization. They say we are loose destroyers. Suppose we were trying to turn everything into chaos, to upset the much-vaunted civilization which enables these railway kings, factory owners and iron lords to crush the life blood out of the people, could they blame us? We do not destroy. We only desire to demand our rights."

On the night of the meeting at the Haymarket I was at another meeting with my husband. He and I were at a meeting in another part of the city. I spoke at this meeting and had carried my children with me. In a little while the meeting was adjourned. My husband suggested that we go to the Haymarket. Heavens what perilsous ventures we are! Our husbands carry the wives and children they love right amidst destruction and slaughter. Did any one ever hear anything like this? It was proved that one little man had lighted the bomb. He was not an Anarchist. Police Captain Bondfield had determined upon destroying the Anarchists. If it had not been for him and others of the police there would have been no riot. The police swore that a black and a white were wanted in the Haymarket. It was a foul, down-pouring night. I believe that a black flag was waved twice. I was ordered to indicate that some one at another meeting had indicated that some one at another meeting was waving a black flag and was suffering from the brotherhood of man.

More is involved in this sacrifice than you really can tell. Can you not see that it is a movement of the capitalist class against the laboring class throughout the world? I tell you, it is a damnable vendetta is carried out by the capitalists will have everything anarchic, and they will have it put out of sight.

Her husband, Albert R. Parsons, is a native of Massachusetts, and is about 35 years old. He was, it is said, for some time a scout in Texas and was considered a "dead shot."

It is hardly supposed that it was an easy thing to find Mrs. Lucy Parsons in New York city, and talk with her, even when she was most prominently before the public, for she appears to have been the cause of a reporter's visit from one great labor reformer to another, and then from one violent revolutionary to another, to find out where she was stopping. All were faithful agents, for they knew nothing about anything. Yet Mrs. Parsons was addressing large audiences, and had a train of followers whose names might be a shocking list to the police. But no one could be found who knew where she was stopping, or who could secure private audience with her. At last a vigilant reporter who overheard of one that wasn't vigilant and kept his situation—found her by accident, and they sat down together and talked a vast little hour. She dreams of the dawning of a day when power will be decentralized; when the supply will be only enough to meet the demand; when the farmer will supply only the needs of the products of the land; the shoemaker so many shoes; the tailor so many hats; and so on; when land will be in common; when there will be no rent, no interest, no profit, therefore no Jay Goulds, no Vanderbilts, no corporations and no moneyed power. This she regards as only the evolutionary stage of anarchism—the revolutionary stage is reached when the great middle classes are practically extinct.

Mrs. Parsons showed what she could do under opposition at Central Hall, in Orange, N. J., on Sunday, the 24th. The hall was engaged for a meeting, and it wasn't understood that the woman Anarchist was to be the attraction until two days before the time appointed. When it was understood the owners of the hall became very much excited, and resolved to keep Mrs. Parsons and her adherents out at all hazards. So they locked the door.

A not particularly large group gathered at the entrance at the hour named for the lecture and awaited results. Orange is a small and law-abiding town, not supposed to sympathize with revolutionists or now-fangled doings of any kind. Considerable interest was manifested, and there was much craning of necks as New Jersey necks when a short, slight little woman, with a complexion like a new penny, pushed through the crowd and mounted the stairs and tried to open the door. The crowd was confirmed in its belief when it heard the little woman remark that she had hired the hall and would get to somehow. Even the most pacific people gave a little bit excited when they saw a fume imminent, especially if there is a woman in it. The honest citizens of Jersey, confessed by their looks that they were interested. Five or six young men followed Mrs. Parsons to the head of the stairs with a rush—not to help her open the

door, but to see what she would do. There is great comfort to the mass of humanity in seeing individuals under a stress like that—a sort of "strange delight in human passions."

The owner of the hall about that time put in an appearance, and while he was wondering what he had better do about the little woman with the copper complexion gave the light folding doors a vigorous shake and they flew open. Then there was hurrying in hot haste, and a call for "A guard, ho! a guard!" by the owner of the hall. A live petticoated Anarchist had really entered the hall. A pale but spirited young man seized a musket, fixed a bayonet and took position at the head of the stairs.

Mrs. Parsons walked quietly to a window, threw it up and said to the crowd, "Come up I am here and I'm going to speak." The audience accepted the invitation and started up, but the young man with the bayonet discouraged them, whereupon the plucky Mrs. Parsons walked up to him and talked to him in a way that so disconcerted his self respect that he retired into an anteroom and put down his weapon of carnage in self-loathing. Meantime the owner of the hall urged the people to step down and out, but instead they stepped up and in. Then the city-marshal and his able force were sent for.

They arrived, and began to drive the audience out, first rounding up into the center of the hall, and then attempting to drive them to the door, cowboy style. Mrs. Parsons again came to the rescue, and energetically put back into their listeners. She assured them that she had a contract for the hall, and when the marshal realized the truth and force of this he desisted from expelling her audience, but stayed with his men, to keep the plucky little petticoated Anarchist from picking up Orange and carrying it off into some awful region peopled only by Anarchists and reformers.

Then Mrs. Parsons mounted a bench in a corner of the hall, and as she stood there, with burning eyes and blazing cheeks, the most fervent of her auditors admitted that she was handsome. A dozen or more men were so overcome with respect for her courage that they involuntarily took off their hats and stood near her. Some of the extremely respectable and noticeably prominent citizens present stood afar off, and couldn't possibly be suspected of having the faintest degree of sympathy with the fiery little speaker. The owner of the hall moved about uneasily, telling his side of the story to any one complainant enough to listen, while the city marshal also explained his attitude. Meantime Mrs. Parsons spoke to the end of her bent, and at last went away with victory, her audience particularly high upon her banner.

Mrs. Parsons will remain here for so long, and has promised to lecture a number of times. She has engagements to speak in Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, New Haven, Bridgeport, Boston, Pittsburg and Cleveland.

In a letter to her husband recently she spoke of the social fabric of the metropolis as one which filled her with disgust, and that the degradation of the laboring poor filled her heart with pity. HOMER C. WILSON.

A PROGRESSIVE PRIEST.

Father McGlynn, the Central Figure in the Henry George Movement.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Rev. Edward McGlynn, or Father McGlynn, as his people lovingly call him, is the central figure in the Henry George movement here. Mr. George, as everybody knows, is a prominent Knight of Labor. About two months ago, when the Knights began to talk of nominating him for mayor of New York, he told them he would accept the nomination if they would pledge him 20,000 names. Father McGlynn was the first to step forward and offer his heartiest help. It was in his little parlor that the small but forceful council of reformers met to talk it over. They talked it over to considerable purpose, too, for the list of 20,000 names has been swollen to nearly 50,000, and the entire country is interested in the campaign now open in New York. When asked for his views Dr. McGlynn said: "I have not the slightest hesitancy in proclaiming from the pulpits, if it must be, that I am thoroughly in sympathy with a devout believer in and a disciple of Henry George, and I never lose an opportunity of expressing myself as such."

He has always had the heaven of a progressive spirit working in him. His departures from regulation conduct have been numerous, but never offensive. Years ago they used to say of his church that it was the only one in New York on Sunday. When a famous tenor, glorious contralto or far-famed soprano came to the city Father McGlynn sought him or her for a solo at the morning service. In order that the poor of his people might hear the best in musical art since they could not pay to hear it.

His church, St. Stephen's, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue, is a modest enough edifice externally, but within is rich in art treasures, painting and sculpture. Over the high altar is a picture of the crucifixion, by Brunelli. In 1878 St. Stephen's had a parish numbering about 25,000. Its Sunday school contained 1,500 scholars, and was directed by 120 teachers. Its membership is now very much larger.

Dr. McGlynn is a native New Yorker, and is now 49 years old. He was educated at the public schools and the free academy at home. His mother was a woman of strong character and the intellectual gifts. His brothers have been prominent in California politics. After his ordination he came to New York, where his first duty was to look after the old parish of St. Stephen's. About twenty-one years ago he was appointed pastor of St. Stephen's by the late cardinal.

He is a fine-looking man, with a refined, handsome, Irish face. As an orator he possesses great power. His prominent characteristic is an abundant and comprehensive charity. The man who knows him well said: "I'll tell you one thing about Father McGlynn. I'll warrant you he has the second pair of trousers in his name." Being the kind of man who thinks for others before he thinks of himself, this is probably true. And why should he or any other man want two pairs of trousers? He can only wear one pair at a time.

Rev. Huntington, a Protestant Episcopal priest, has also been active in the Henry George movement. Dr. McGlynn helped to organize the Tax Reform league, in which Rev. Heber Newton as well as Henry George is greatly interested. One of its objects is the establishment of a system of free transportation. Of this Dr. McGlynn says:

"I see nothing subversive in the idea of having free city railroads, whether operated by steam or horse power, any more than in the idea of providing free parks, libraries, schools, baths and public meeting places. I do not think of the petty squabbles of our political life, and I think it is nearly time that parties should be divided by great issues like these—namely, the nationalization of the land, the utter abolition of the monopolies and the rigorous control of the means of transportation now exercised by a privileged few, and the adoption of free trade—not half-hearted free trade, which is but a call American free trade, such as exists between our states over the length and breadth of the continent."

Father McGlynn stands in no fear of reproach from higher ecclesiastical authorities. He carries out his reformatory notions as far as possible, without let or hindrance. He is a humanitarian of the most earnest and active type, and has the unbounded respect of Protestants and the entire confidence of his people. MAX IRON.

HEALTH AND TIME TABLES.

Why Chicago Suburbanites Have the Dyspepsia—Change for the Better.

Nearly everybody asks any physician whom he may know and causally meet if there is much sickness in his neighborhood. This is quite rational, because that is a subject upon which a physician should be well informed, and one in which he certainly has an interest. In response to an inquiry of this sort the other day, a doctor who lives and practices in one of the pretty suburban towns on the Illinois Central railroad made a reply something as follows:

"The general health out our way was never so good as now, particularly among the men. There is less dyspepsia and indigestion, and a fewer of the many troubles following in the wake of indigestion. A reason for this is easily found. It is in the case of running arrangement of suburban trains which went into effect on the Illinois Central about three months ago. The sounds strange to you, no doubt, but it is quite rational. Under the old train arrangement there was a timetable which every one consulted with a view to selecting the train he wished to take for the city. Nearly every one selected a certain train as the one by which he intended to go to the city, and made his household arrangements accordingly. Thus 'catching the train' became an every morning struggle with many men. They did not seem to think that a later train would do just as well."

So, with a more or less, but quite universally, they permitted the certain train habit to grow upon them that they made themselves and others miserable if by any chance breakfast was late and their favorite train likely to go without them. This was partly the result of habit and partly an effect of that desire to have the household affairs run right up to the scratch, which so many men possess, along with a little bit of tyranny and a disposition to growl. There was also one wish to meet certain one's desire to be on the favorite train. As every suburbanite knows, a result of this train-catching mania was undue haste at the breakfast table. If the fire happened not to burn just right, or the cook was a little slow, or the wife was delayed by attending to the wants of the children, and the meal thus made a few minutes later than the appointed hour, in nine cases out of ten the train-catcher attempted to make up the lost time by swallowing his breakfast so much the quicker. If any meal should be eaten leisurely it is the breakfast. This is the fuel upon which the human machine is to run through five or six hours of toil and activity. If the fireman of the locomotive fed his fire-box as many of the passengers used to gorge their stomachs there wouldn't be steam enough to drive the train into town. The stomach is as serviceably more delicate than a locomotive's fire-box. Breakfast is gulped down with the mind in a flurry and with ears listening for the locomotive whistle do as much harm as good, particularly if the cramming be followed by a run to the station. No wonder our suburbanites were troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia."

"Now, however, the trains run almost as frequently as street cars, and few people exert themselves to catch any certain train. The best evidence of this is the fact that the old coterie are broken up. Formerly the same faces could be seen on a train every day. Everybody got to know everybody else, at least by sight. Now the cars are filled with strangers, the old familiar faces are on earlier trains or to follow by later ones. Breakfasts are eaten more leisurely and in better temper, with less hurry and rush. Housekeepers, relieved of the anxiety about the train which the lord and master must catch, are learning to make more of the breakfast. Better appreciation, better appetites, and better digestion follow as a matter of course. There is a better beginning of the day for all concerned. There is time for fruit, for conversation, for the children to be made ready for appearance at table, and for decency and orderliness. All this takes but a few minutes longer than under the train-catching bustling arrangement, but they are precious moments in many a household."—Chicago Herald.

Description of the Sauto Tunnel.

This great work is frequently talked of in a most ignorant way, writes a correspondent about the Sauto tunnel. It is a huge tunnel that has been run under the mountains to tap the famous Comstock mines of Virginia City, Nev., and afford a sluiceway for the deep, lower levels of these mines as deluged. The temperature of the water is 35 degrees and 12,000 tons, or 3,000,000 gallons, are carried through the tunnel every twenty-four hours. The tunnel is four miles long, and the water is conducted through it by means of a closed pine flume, thus confining the immense masses of vapor that would arise from so vast a body of water.

When the water leaves the tunnel it has lost but 7 degrees of heat, and is utilized for mechanical purposes by the tunnel company, after use being conducted through a second water-way tunnel 1,100 feet long, and thence flowing a distance of one mile and a half and emptying into the Carson river. The useful qualities of this vast stream of hot water are great and have been recognized by the dwellers along its course. In one instance dams have been built forming pools, in which men and boys have the advantage of a hot water bath. It is used also for all the purposes of a laundry, and a tract of 1,000 acres belonging to the tunnel company is irrigated by it. In addition there is a plan on foot to lead the water with iron pipes laid under the surface of the earth and passing near the roots of thousands of fruit trees, and also to make it further subservient to man's benefit by supplying artificial heat to hot houses, in which early fruit and vegetables can thus be brought to maturity.—New York News.

The Boys and the Rod.

It is sheer nonsense to assert that the boys are not just as good as they ever were. They always were wild animals—that is, the best of them were; but when they get into the harness they do better work than was ever done since Noah stepped out of the ark on to dry land. It's bad form to grumble because the law will not allow you to beat your children over the head with a chair.—New York Herald.

Addicted to Club Life.

New Yorkers are becoming so addicted to club life that there is some talk of establishing summer branches of New York clubs at the watering places.

De aim of de philanthropist am not to preserve de good eggs, but to work de bad ones over an palm 'em off agin.—Brother Gardner.

Jenner and His Great Discovery.

Although Jenner was 49 years old before he made vaccination known to the world, the subject had attracted his attention when only a youthful apprentice to a country surgeon. He was convinced that the current methods of treating cow-pox and small-pox were capable of improving, and he set himself to study the nature of the disease. But for many years after his opinions were made known to the men of his faculty they were contemptuously received. He made first of all to prove, truly to the present belief, that what was called cow-pox was not a certain preventive of small-pox. Then he had to trace out the nature of the difference in the disease to which cows are subject, and to a certain which of them possess of the protective virtue against small-pox.

After many failures he made the great discovery that it is only in a certain condition of the pustule that the virus is capable of imparting its protective power to the human constitution. It was on the 14th of May, 1796, that he first put his theory to the test by transferring cowpox by inoculation from one human being to the other. It was two years later, however, before his famous "Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Various Vaccines" was published. Henry Clive was the first London doctor to put the thing to the test, and he is credited with performing the first successful vaccination in London. Other cases followed, and Lady Frances Moran (afterward Lady Dufferin) was the first lady of rank to have a child vaccinated.—All the Year round.

The Natives of Burmah.

The Burmese have long dark, coarse, lank hair, and are short, strong, muscular race, the women particularly so. The latter take their fair share of manual labor, or rather are forced to do so, as the Burmese compel their women to do all the work. In a hill station I was once at I was told that all the people coming up the other side of the hill—men as well as women—were carried up by Burmese women in a sort of basket placed on the shoulders, and called "toppers," one woman doing the journey. It is to be supposed that the Burmese consider their women as quite interior to themselves, from the fact that for a woman to cross over her husband in getting either in or out of bed is considered such a grave offense as to be worthy of death.—Burmah Cor. New York Star.

Will Water-Color Pictures Fade?

The much-discussed subject of the permanence of water-color pictures seems now to be pretty effectually disposed of. The arguments of those big artists who took the ground that water-colors would fade occurred some time since and alarm among the lovers of those charming pictures. Sir James Linton, who is a champion of this graceful school of painting, has settled the question by getting together a large number of the works of old artists, some of them painted half a century ago, which yet show no signs of any deterioration. It is not easy to get around a evidence of this kind, and the friends of the water-color are well satisfied with the result.—Chicago Journal.

Tons and Tons of Eels.

Last year Holland sent 1,000 tons of eels to England; Germany sent 20,000 pounds a week; Ireland sends nearly 500 tons a year, and Scotland fifty tons. The annual consumption of eels in London and suburbs is 1,650 tons.—Exchange.

In Persian theatres the female parts are still played by boys.

The cost of cremating a corpse in Paris has been reduced to \$3.

ELY'S Cream Balm

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Cold in Head

CATARRH

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BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

HOW THE WOMEN AND THE DOGS WORK TOGETHER.

Sketches of Pretty Flemish Maidens—The Holland Priest and Dutch Death Crier. Belgian Agriculture and Manufacture. Its Railroads and Hotels.

(Special Correspondence.)

ANTWERP, Oct. 15.

"A woman, a dog and a walnut tree. This more you can't have the better they be."

The dog and the old saw seem to be the rule in both Holland and Belgium.

Susan B. Anthony and Henry Bergh should spend a summer in the low countries of northern Europe. Susan would go back thanking her stars that American women have as many rights as they have, and Henry would applaud America as a country noted for its gentleness rather than for its cruelty to animals. In Belgium and Holland the dog and the woman seem to do more work than the horse and the man. I saw here in Antwerp to-day a delicate woman of forty years sitting on a stone pile in the broiling sun breaking stone with a heavy hammer. She was clad in a cotton gown, and her small feet were covered with heavy wooden clogs. Her head of brown hair, into which the silver was creeping, was bare, and her sad face, bronzed by the burning rays of the sun, was wrinkled and worn. It was not a coarse face, nor one I judged that could not under favorable circumstances have been refined and loving. But the light was drenched out of it by hard labor, and she did not smile as she looked wearily up at me in responding to a question about the way. You may see women here and in Holland helping dogs to pull carts, and sometimes they are harnessed themselves in company with the dogs. They carry great loads upon their heads, and do all sorts of manual labor. Not many weeks ago there was a scandal in Europe as to the cruelties practised upon them in their work in the coal mines, and I see them digging in the fields, loading hay, and acting as the guards at the crossing of railroads. Going from Belgium to Holland at many of the towns it was a woman who raised and lowered the rail which shut off the traffic from the road crossing the track, while the dogs passed, and at other points both in France and Holland a woman in clogs and blue cotton gown and white cap held up the flag signal as the cars went by.

Have not learned yet as to the wages of women here, but they are undoubtedly less than those of the men, and the men of Belgium are among the poorest paid laborers of Europe. They have 12 hours of work, and ordinary laborers get 62 cents a day; miners 75 cents; artisans about the same; smiths get from 62 to 75 cents, and workers in iron get from 75 cents to \$1.32 per day.

The dogs of Belgium and Holland work about as hard as the women, but if I were to be born in Belgium, and had the choice only between a working dog or a working woman, I would choose the lot of the dog. The dog gets a rest when his cart stops, the woman seems always busy. These dogs are as a rule of a shaggy haired variety of mongrel. They are strong and angular and they pull their loads without growling. Often three or four are harnessed up together and I have seen nobly little two-wheeled carts containing four heavy men pulled by three dogs. Many of the carts are small two-wheeled hand wagons, which have a bar behind for pushing, and this is manipulated by the woman vegetable seller or peddler. The dog in this case is harnessed under the cart and he pulls away with all his might whenever his mistress orders.

The milk of the Belgian cities is peddled about by women in dog carts, and your average milk peddler is quite a picturesque object. She wears the costume of the Belgian peasant woman of the better class, with a white cap covered with a straw poke bonnet, a bright plaid shawl folded across her bosom and tucked in at her waist, a long dress and an apron. Her cap is fearfully and wonderfully made, and its wide curling flaps fall down over the front of her shoulders. She carries a measure in her hand and her dog is always well satisfied to sit or lie down when she stops for her customers.

It was Sunday when I rode into Belgium from Paris. The ordinary week day occupations went on as usual. Men and women were digging potatoes in the fields and loading hay. Here was a gang repairing the roadway, and at 5 p. m. we passed a rolling mill, and I saw an army of puddlers, naked to the waist, lading out the red-hot iron. Along the streams people were bathing, and I saw score after score of boys, clad in the attire of Adam before the fall, preparing to take a Sunday swim. The Sabbath does not count for much either here or in France, and Sunday is in Paris the great holiday of the week. It is then that the crowd on the boulevards is the thickest and gayest; it is on Sunday that the races are held in the suburbs, and it is then that the maddest and gayest of Parisian pleasures go their merry unmoral round. Sunday in England's cities is fully as slow as it is in those of America. On the continent it is the pleasure day of all the week.

Belgium is one of the greatest manufacturing countries in Europe. It makes excellent iron and steel, and it is crowding the Irish linen factories very closely. It is growing, too, in industrial enterprise, and next to Holland, it has the largest ratio of industry per inhabitant of any nation of Europe. Between 1870 and 1880 it increased \$275,000,000 in its industrial and commercial interests, and its increase during this time was fully 20 per cent. It is competing with England at all points in cotton and iron, and it has the

great advantage of lower rates of labor and longer hours. A wages in England are very low, but those of Belgium are only about half as much, and the day is twelve hours long.

These Belgians are much like the French in their tastes. They live after the same fashion, and love to sit outside of the cafes and drink their sociable glass with their friends. In Antwerp and Brussels, which are the two largest cities of the country, you see many sights which remind you of Paris. Brussels, the capital of the country, prides herself on being like Paris, and she has her Palace du Roi, which corresponds to the old palace of the Tuileries, her Bois de la Cambre corresponding to the Bois de Boulogne, and she is cleaning up and widening her streets in the same way Paris has been doing since the days of Louis Napoleon. The old Flemish nation is passing away and a French Belgian people is taking its place. The French language is used everywhere in Belgium, the French monetary system of francs and centimes was long ago adopted, and the city manners and customs of Paris are now the beau ideal of the descendants of the sturdy, fierce old Flemish of the past.

Antwerp has about 200,000 people and Brussels is about twice as large. Both cities are growing, and Antwerp is one of the great commercial seaports of Europe. In the sixteenth century Antwerp had 125,000 population, and its harbors often contained 1,000 vessels at one time during that period. It was during the time of Charles V the most prosperous and wealthy city of Europe, and surpassed even Venice. It had great commercial fairs, and among its business men were 1,000 foreign commercial firms. One of its millionaires died and left about \$6,000,000, which was an enormous fortune then, and it exported its carpets and gold and silver goods to Arabia, Persia and India. Spain and the Inquisition killed it. The old town in which its horrors of persecution were perpetrated still stands near the harbor, and during the Spanish regime the best of its skilled workers in silk and woolen were banished. They fled to England and gave the start to their industries there. By 1790 the city had been reduced to less than one-third of its size, and shortly after this the French got rid of it. Bonaparte rebuilt its quays and harbors, and had not Waterloo prevented, would doubtless have made it a great seaport. It is now one of the best fortified cities in the world, and its ramparts can be seen in conding into it on every side. It is estimated that it would take an army of 100,000 to besiege it effectively, and it is so constructed that its environs could in great part be laid under water in case of necessity.

The railroads of both Holland and Belgium have very cheap fares, and those of Belgium are the cheapest in Europe. The rates are about three cents per mile for first class, two cents for second, and one and one-half cents for third class travel. Almost all trains have the three classes, and the second class compartment is the best. The railroads of Belgium are badly ballasted, and the rails so laid that there is much jolting. The smoking cars of Holland have little boxes on the windows in which to put the ashes of your cigar or pipe, and cigars are generally smoked. The tunnels form the only railway fences of Holland, and in parts of Belgium the railroads are fenced by hedges. You can go almost anywhere in Holland and Belgium, and the system of Belgium is one of the most complete in Europe. The custom houses of both countries are very lenient, and bona fide travelers have little trouble.

I found very good hotels in both Holland and Belgium, and that at a rate of about \$3 or \$4 per day. A good hotel dinner in Holland costs about \$1 or \$1.50, and a bedroom from 50 cents upwards, according to the floor. Taking food at picture galleries and churches into account, one can travel here very comfortably on from \$6 to \$9 a day, and these amounts can be materially reduced if the traveler is willing to rough it and try the second class hotels. As far as the best accommodations are concerned, they cost about as much as in America. The only difference is, our hotels lump the charges, and you know beforehand what your bill will be. European hotels charge you item by item, for what you get, and when you order the same things you would order in an American hotel, the total is about the same.

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EDMOND OLIVER.

great advantage of lower rates of labor and longer hours. A wages in England are very low, but those of Belgium are only about half as much, and the day is twelve hours long.

These Belgians are much like the French in their tastes. They live after the same fashion, and love to sit outside of the cafes and drink their sociable glass with their friends. In Antwerp and Brussels, which are the two largest cities of the country, you see many sights which remind you of Paris. Brussels, the capital of the country, prides herself on being like Paris, and she has her Palace du Roi, which corresponds to the old palace of the Tuileries, her Bois de la Cambre corresponding to the Bois de Boulogne, and she is cleaning up and widening her streets in the same way Paris has been doing since the days of Louis Napoleon. The old Flemish nation is passing away and a French Belgian people is taking its place. The French language is used everywhere in Belgium, the French monetary system of francs and centimes was long ago adopted, and the city manners and customs of Paris are now the beau ideal of the descendants of the sturdy, fierce old Flemish of the past.

Antwerp has about 200,000 people and Brussels is about twice as large. Both cities are growing, and Antwerp is one of the great commercial seaports of Europe. In the sixteenth century Antwerp had 125,000 population, and its harbors often contained 1,000 vessels at one time during that period. It was during the time of Charles V the most prosperous and wealthy city of Europe, and surpassed even Venice. It had great commercial fairs, and among its business men were 1,000 foreign commercial firms. One of its millionaires died and left about \$6,000,000, which was an enormous fortune then, and it exported its carpets and gold and silver goods to Arabia, Persia and India. Spain and the Inquisition killed it. The old town in which its horrors of persecution were perpetrated still stands near the harbor, and during the Spanish regime the best of its skilled workers in silk and woolen were banished. They fled to England and gave the start to their industries there. By 1790 the city had been reduced to less than one-third of its size, and shortly after this the French got rid of it. Bonaparte rebuilt its quays and harbors, and had not Waterloo prevented, would doubtless have made it a great seaport. It is now one of the best fortified cities in the world, and its ramparts can be seen in conding into it on every side. It is estimated that it would take an army of 100,000 to besiege it effectively, and it is so constructed that its environs could in great part be laid under water in case of necessity.

The railroads of both Holland and Belgium have very cheap fares, and those of Belgium are the cheapest in Europe. The rates are about three cents per mile for first class, two cents for second, and one and one-half cents for third class travel. Almost all trains have the three classes, and the second class compartment is the best. The railroads of Belgium are badly ballasted, and the rails so laid that there is much jolting. The smoking cars of Holland have little boxes on the windows in which to put the ashes of your cigar or pipe, and cigars are generally smoked. The tunnels form the only railway fences of Holland, and in parts of Belgium the railroads are fenced by hedges. You can go almost anywhere in Holland and Belgium, and the system of Belgium is one of the most complete in Europe. The custom houses of both countries are very lenient, and bona fide travelers have little trouble.

I found very good hotels in both Holland and Belgium, and that at a rate of about \$3 or \$4 per day. A good hotel dinner in Holland costs about \$1 or \$1.50, and a bedroom from 50 cents upwards, according to the floor. Taking food at picture galleries and churches into account, one can travel here very comfortably on from \$6 to \$9 a day, and these amounts can be materially reduced if the traveler is willing to rough it and try the second class hotels. As far as the best accommodations are concerned, they cost about as much as in America. The only difference is, our hotels lump the charges, and you know beforehand what your bill will be. European hotels charge you item by item, for what you get, and when you order the same things you would order in an American hotel, the total is about the same.

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